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KAUNDA PRAISES ZAMBIAN-MALAWI FRIENDSHIP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has said that the people of this region are one although divided by artificial colonial boundaries.

Dr Kaunda said this when visiting Malawi's Blantyre mayor Mr Enos Chikwende called on him at State House yesterday.

The President described the relationship between Zambia and Malawi as excellent and called for closer ties between the two countries at the local government level as it was important that people at grassroots level should work together.

On reports that Chipata was part of Malawi, the Blantyre mayor said he had been misquoted.

Mr Chikwende said he was merely commending on remarks already made by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko, last Friday which were echoed by Mr

SASALA.

"At the luncheon in Ndola, my colleague the mayor of Ndola spoke first and then I replied to the effect that Zambia and Malawi are one and people of the two countries are the same," he said.

"Emphasising the remarks, I gave an example that people around Chipata could have gardens across the border in Malawi and vice versa," he added. — Zana/Times Reporter.

ECA MEETING ON GEOTHERMAL ENERGY OPENS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Oct 80 p 8

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — A meeting of a panel of experts discussing different aspects of geothermal energy and biomass including fuelwood and charcoal was opened at Africa Hall yesterday.

The meeting was inaugurated by Mr. Marc Masirakis, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Experts from Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Gabon, Madagascar, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Upper Volta and Uganda are taking part in the discussions that are scheduled to last until October 25.

A 14-point agenda will serve as the basis of the early week-long discussions. According to the agenda, statements will be made by participants in respect to the utilization of biomass, fuelwood and charcoal potential as sources of energy in their respective countries. The panel of experts are to review biomass, fuelwood and charcoal potential as sources of energy in Africa.

The panel will also examine prospects for and utilization of biogas in Africa as an alternate source of energy including problems related to methods of conversion and constraints for its

utilization. The panel of experts will review fuelwood and charcoal utilization and its integration in the development plan of African countries with other biomass energy resources.

It was further learned that the experts will be discussing such items as the short and long-term planning, formulation of priority programme and policies for its implementation in the field of biomass development and utilization in Africa. Co-operation between African and other countries in the field of biomass, fuelwood and charcoal research, transfer of technology, flow of information, population sensitization, education and training and preparation of instruction manuals, will be discussed at the meeting.

The experts are expected to arrive at a common African policy on biomass, fuelwood and charcoal utilization, which is expected to be submitted for adoption at the intergovernmental meeting as an African approach to the problem during the United Nations Conference on new and renewable

sources of energy to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in August 1981. The panel of experts is expected to emerge with a comprehensive report at the end of the meeting.

Another meeting opened by Deputy Executive Secretary of ECA the same day was the meeting of representatives of African Portuguese-speaking countries on statistical training programme.

A document issued in connection with the meeting is dedicated to a draft model project for operational support for improvement of the statistical training programme for middle level personnel. The countries benefiting from the programme are Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe.

CSO: 4420

STUDY TAKES DISMAL VIEW OF AFRICA'S PROGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 14

[Text]

EIGHTEEN years after causing an international controversy by forecasting a disastrous future for newly independent Africa, French ecologist, agronomist and author Rene Dumont says the situation is continually worsening.

His 1962 bestseller, *False Start in Africa*, arose out of studies he made for the French Government on "self-interested" French aid to former colonies.

His new book, *Africa Strangled*, concentrates largely on the two former British territories of Tanzania and Zambia, where he was invited after the first book to analyse development programmes.

Tanzania and Zambia held out high hopes of success among emerging nations.

After a new invitation by the countries' leaders to report on progress, he forecasts dismal prospects both for Tanzania's Ujamaa — family socialism — and Zambia's humanism.

Even Tanzania's President, Dr Julius Nyerere,

admitted to Dumont that advances had been minimal under the most important controlled sociological experiment in Africa.

"People talk a lot about Tanzania", the President told Dumont. "But in the end we are only interesting by contrast. The neighbours haven't done very much so we make a good impression".

Dumont sums up 18 years of independence in the east African state of 18 million people by saying: "Tanzania is an attempt at trying to be socialist that has struck difficulties of underdevelopment."

'SLAPDASH'

"It is no longer a question of realising dreams of African socialism. Slapdash and authoritarian village projects have been drawn up not only to serve, but also to control peasant farmers and have finally reduced agricultural production."

Edinburgh-educated Dr Nyerere is a close friend of Dumont, an agronomist who has spent 50 years studying Third World agriculture. The President has yet to publish the Dumont report, which

concentrates on African rather than European failures.

His most damaging criticism is aimed at black bureaucracy, which has imposed socialism "from above".

Tanzania's rural population has been forced to resettle in 9 000 development villages. Apart from meeting open resistance in many areas, especially from warlike Maasai tribesmen, many of the internally managed villages are unworkable.

Dumont attacks chronic shortages, enforced planting of unsuitable crops, poor soil conservation and ostracism of women in elected village councils, and says a series of natural disasters is now adding to bureaucratic mistakes.

In Zambia, which marked 16 years of independence last week, Dumont found that the excesses he criticised in the mid-sixties are now ruining the country.

"Behind a vague philosophical idea, the Zambian ruling class is constructing a neo-colonialism incapable of leading to real economic and political independence", he says — a

remark aimed directly at President Kenneth Kaunda, whose vague humanistic guidelines to his overwhelming bureaucracy are behind the mortgaged economy of one of the world's biggest copper producers.

President Kaunda is described as "simple, affable, warm, and, above all, an honest man but a prisoner of an impossible situation."

WASTED

Apart from wasting its heritage on prestige projects, Zambia has created a gigantic unemployed urban population because it is forced to reject 100 000 partly educated candidates for secondary schooling every year.

Dumont reveals a catastrophic picture of a corrupt bureaucracy, rapacious state enterprises, a bigger privileged class than during colonial rule, and threatened famine because rural areas lack manpower after an exodus to shanty towns.

Dumont's Zambian report was so critical that the Zambian bureaucracy tried to block its publication. But President Kaunda insisted on publication, saying: "Only cowards are afraid of the truth".

NASCIMENTO NOTES BREADTH OF TRADE RELATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Luanda, 27 Sep--Lopo do Nascimento, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign trade, reaffirmed the principles that guide Angola in its trade policy, namely, "the establishment of relations with all countries, relations that should be advantageous both for our country and for the entities with whom we deal."

Do Nascimento spoke Thursday in Luanda at the ceremony inaugurating the office of the Japanese firm "Mitsuico Europa" in Angola. He declared that in 1979 the People's Republic of Angola had trade relations with over 60 countries, and that this policy will be pursued. "Some 63 percent of our export trade and 23 percent of our import trade are concentrated on a few countries in Western Europe," the Angolan foreign trade minister added.

The minister noted that Mitsui's great size should not be a hindrance to cooperation, as Angola and this firm should be considered "two partners seeking the best methods and the areas of common interest for developing their relations."

After expressing his assurance that it would be possible to establish "lasting relations with a company that is located in all the countries with which we have the best and closest ties of friendship and cooperation," the Angolan official announced that, starting next year, expansion of the cooperation will be subordinated to effective technical assistance, with the installation of a "post-sale" service and the training of Angolan cadres.

For his part, Eduardo Baptista, assistant administrator of Mitsui, spoke about the various sectors comprised by his firm. "Mitsui," he said, "is one of the oldest and largest companies in Japan, with 192 offices throughout the world, including those on Japanese territory. Mitsui currently employs 13,000 people, and accounts for 10 percent of Japan's foreign trade," Eduardo Baptista said.

6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

BERBERA BASES CALLED 'PROVOCATION' --Luanda, 27 Sep--The JORNAL DE ANGOLA has characterized the agreements giving the United States the right to install its military bases in Berbera, Somalia, as a provocation against the peoples of Africa. The daily notes that these accords are aimed at developing the militarization of the Indian Ocean which, according to a UN decision, should be turned into a zone of peace. The newspaper declares that the North American bases in Somalia are very important for the Rapid Development Force and, above all, for Washington's interference in the internal affairs of independent Africa and the Middle East. The White House authorities are encouraging the expansionist ambitions of the Mogadishu government the daily adds. The JORNAL DE ANGOLA concludes with an appeal to the progressive world to condemn the criminal alliance between the United States and Somalia, which threatens security and peace in the area, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 8] 6362

PREPARATIONS FOR FIRST CONGRESS--The second meeting of the national preparatory commission for the First Extraordinary Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party began today in this city, under the chairmanship of its coordinator, Lucio Lara, member of the party's Political Bureau. During the meeting, the commission members will study the methodology for discussion of the basic documents and for the holding of assemblies and conferences at this stage. They will also approve the general regulations for this body. Speaking at the opening session of the meeting, Lucio Lara gave a brief accounting of the activities of the commission since its first meeting, held last May. The leader urged all party members to engage wholeheartedly in the tasks of holding the Extraordinary Congress and to combat without quarter the internal and foreign enemies of the Angolan people. In addition to denouncing the South African agents, mercenaries and puppets who persist in launching treasonous and constant attacks against the Angolan people, Lara voiced his conviction that this preparatory stage of the congress will provide a wealth of experience, and that the MPLA-Labor Party will continue to be the vanguard leading the party to socialism. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 8] 6362

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Luanda, 28 Oct--In two decrees published Saturday in Luanda, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and the PRA [People's Republic of Angola], Jose Eduardo dos Santos, named Mawete Joao Baptista and Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba and the USSR. The decrees stressed that the country's foreign policy requires that diplomatic representatives be sent to various regions of the world to publicize the Angolan situation, defend the PRA's interests and protect the political line of the party in relations with other nations. Mawete Joao Baptista was formerly the PRA's ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 8] 9479

TRADE MINISTER IN BRAZIL--Angolan trade policy will be discussed at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, by a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of foreign trade, Lopo Do Nascimento; he was recently invited by the foreign affairs department of that university. In his talk, the Angolan leader will stress questions about the Government of the PRA's [People's Republic of Angola] rapprochement, through trade relations, to Africa and other Third World countries. According to the ANGOP press agency, such an interchange involves defining a strategy for economic independence based on the principle of mutual advantages among countries or entities involved. Meanwhile, a PRA delegation headed by Minister of Industry Bento Ribeiro returned Monday to Luanda after an official 10-day working visit to the GDR. Speaking to the press, Bento Ribeiro felt his stay produced positive results for preparing development projects, in the context of strengthening the existing cooperation and friendship between the two countries. Moreover, he indicated that this visit also inaugurated a new form of more active cooperation with the socialist countries. During his stay in the GDR, the Angolan minister visited several industrial centers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 8] 9479

POLITICAL CADRES SWEAR ALLEGIANCE--One hundred ten soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] swore allegiance to the country Friday after completing an army political cadre training course, which lasted 10 months, at the Comandante Gike political-military school in Luanda. Angolan Minister of Defense Col Pedro Maria Tonha, who presided over the ceremony ending the course, made some recommendations to the new political cadres of the FAPLA to be put into effect in the regions to which the newly trained military men will be sent, before emphasizing that with this training the FAPLA will in the future be capable of performing fruitful work in military units as well as among the popular masses. The Angolan minister also declared that the knowledge acquired should be used for the benefit of the people, applying revolutionary theory to the country for the defense of territorial integrity. He also referred to the fight against illiteracy within the armed forces [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 5 Oct 80 p 5] 8908

CSO: 4401

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

PRC CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE--The People's Republic of China has granted a reimbursable loan of 20 million yen--almost equivalent to 20 million Cape Verdian escudos--for the construction of the People's National Assembly Palace. The agreement signed between the governments of the two countries envisages amortization of the loan in annual payments, through the exportation of Cape Verdian merchandise to China or reconverted currency, the payment to be made in 10 years (January 1991 to December 2000). For the execution of the project, which will be located on the Achada de Santo Antonio in Praia, China will be responsible for sending technical personnel and necessary machinery and commits itself, with the cooperation of Cape Verde, to purchase, on the local market or in a third country, construction materials and other materials necessary for the execution of the project. Cape Verde will be responsible for the preparation of projects for the street leading to the palace, water and electricity supply, installation of telephone lines during and after the project is completed and landscaping. The Chinese are to begin work in the last quarter of next year with the building, in the first phase, of 20 apartments. The work on the palace itself is planned for the last quarter of 1982. [Excerpts]
[Bisau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 3] 11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN MOTORBOATS--The Brazilian company CARBRASHAR S/A INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO of Rio de Janeiro exported 37 motorboats to Gabon, for a total value of \$5 million. The boats, which are equipped with Brazilian motors manufactured by Mercedes-Benz do Brasil, are from 9.9 to 20 meters long and will be used to patrol the Gabonese coast. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 16]

CSO: 4400

PFP WARNED AGAINST INTERFERING IN PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE matter between the P.F.P. and Mr Kwaku Baah should be settled amicably. It must be as fair as that, and the party should see it so.

A lot of people are wondering what Mr Kwaku Baah has done that constitutes indiscipline and disloyalty to the party.

The public image that is definitely developing for the Nkawkaw Constituency MP is a man who speaks for the common people. And some observers suspect that he is making some people unhappy about his spokespersonship for the common man.

When Mr Kwaku Baah was using a 'Range Rover', an expensive vehicle, these people accused him of being bourgeois; but they kept quiet when they regretfully discovered that the Range Rover enabled him to give lifts to mere common people — it had socialistic purpose.

And then Kwaku Baah has been increasingly using his Parliamentary platform to speak for the common people. Was he becoming too much socialistic and therefore becoming disloyal to the P.F.P?

The matter must also be viewed on the basis of keeping party dictatorship away from Parliament as much as possible. The element of party loyalty should be the guide and not the rule for Parliament, otherwise democracy would be undermined.

It was the people who gave birth to political parties and not the other way round. So the superiority of the electorate should be the rule. Kwaku Baah is a learned member of the bar, a respected member of society, two-term MP, and the popular choice of his constituency. Was the constituency consulted before his alleged removal from his Minority Parliamentary leadership?

The decision who should lead MPs in Parliament should be the MPs' own affair. Only three years hence, the PFP will have another chance to decide who should be in the party leadership for elections. The party must wait for that opportunity; meanwhile it should refrain from undue interference in MPs' Parliamentary affairs.

If the present Constitution should have a chance to operate properly, then it must be allowed to follow the traditions of its kind: MPs should do their work according to their own conscience and the feelings of their constituencies.

Most of all, the P.F.P. must offer itself as a clear alternative to the PNP before it comes to power. It should not accuse the PNP of faults against democracy and then commit those very faults itself.

Kwaku Baah should be allowed to have his big mouth heard; his constituency and all Ghanaians must be told what he has done against party discipline and loyalty.

For the time being, people are asking whether he has committed indiscipline and disloyalty against the P.F.P. for not speaking against the interests of the common people?

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TSIKATA ALLEGED ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT--Captain Kojo Teikata (rtd) has said that the squad of military intelligence personnel, who he had earlier alleged were harassing him for the past four months, attempted to kill him in an accident that occurred between Okponglo and South Legon in Accra. This is contained in a statement signed by him and released in Accra. He said after he escaped unhurt, one of the MI men said: "Next time we shall get you." Ex-Captain Teikata said since no one was above the law, members of the Intelligence Service must not be allowed to take the law into their own hands and harass innocent and unarmed citizens. He noted that the squad had intensified its harassment on him since he filed a writ at an Accra court against the 19 officers of the squad in respect of their infringements of his constitutional rights over the last four months. Chief Inspector K. Owusu, in charge of the Legon Police Station, confirmed in an interview with the Graphic that the two cars, a Datsun and a Peugeot 504 with registration numbers GZA 7278 and GZ 9732 involved in the accident belong to the Military Intelligence (MI). He disclosed that the personnel of the MI who were in the car at the time of the accident promised to return to the police station to give their statement but had not done so up to the time of going to press. [Excerpt] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2198]

INADEQUATE CHINESE CUTLASSES--An assistant regional secretary of the Ghana National Farmers Council, Mr Anthony Kattah, has asked farmers to send their recently-imported Chinese cutlasses to local blacksmiths for reshaping. Mr Kattah, who is in charge of the Akim-Oda zone of the Eastern Region, said 50 of the "oddly-shaped" cutlasses had been successfully reshaped at a cost of "only \$6 each." He advised the government to liaise with farmers before importing farming implements. He also asked for the remaining cutlasses to be allocated to the Farmers Council for reshaping and sale to farmers. He said when his efforts to convince farmers to buy the imported cutlasses failed, he had blacksmiths reshape them to local standards, after which farmers preferred them to those produced by the Crocodile Matchet Factory due to the superior metal in the Chinese cutlasses. Mr Kattah also recommended that the price for a sack of cocoa should be raised to \$300 to help reduce smuggling by being at par with prices in Togo and Ivory Coast. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 p 2148]

CSO: 4420

PRESENT, FUTURE PORTUGUESE COOPERATION REVIEWED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] The Portuguese minister of transportation and communications, Eng Jose Viana Baptista, concluded his 2-day visit to Bissau yesterday. His visit was at the invitation of Comrade Fernando Fortes of the CSL [Supreme Struggle Committee] of the party and state commissioner of posts and telecommunications.

During the talks between the Portuguese delegation headed by Minister Viana, and the Guinea-Bissau delegation headed by Comrade Fernando Fortes, a review was made of already established cooperation and the guidelines for future activities were defined.

In the sector of posts and telecommunications the already established items of cooperation were reviewed, namely, the installation of the Bissau-Bia telephone cable, and the installation of telegraph exchange station 39. Training of technical cadres in the transportation field was also reviewed. The support and reorganization of public highway transportation, training of Guinean personnel in the field of civil aviation and joint work of public firms of the two countries in the field of maritime transportation were also discussed.

Moreover, cooperation will be developed in the field of posts and telecommunications, specifically the preparation of a cooperation agreement within the framework of international specialized bodies. It will include technical means for social communications and establishment of a network of coastal stations. These actions are aimed at improving Bissau-Lisbon communications by using the Dakar-Casablanca underwater cable and the creation of a specialized commission to make the cooperation more dynamic. Concerning the transportation sector, a basic plan for the Bissau-Bia airport will be prepared. Other plans include a technical advisory group to study the general transportation plan, a study of the projects for the port infrastructure, preliminary study of the problems of transportation of minerals from the Boe area and conclusion of additional protocols in the field of civil aviation and ports.

The Portuguese minister of transportation and communications was received by the Comrade president of the Council of State, Luiz Cabral, to whom he delivered a message from Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. During the audience the efforts to be developed by the two countries to strengthen friendship and cooperation ties between the two peoples and governments was stressed. Both parties expressed satisfaction with the results obtained.

11634

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

MILITARY DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A military delegation visited Libya for 1 week. It was headed by Major Lucio Soares, first deputy chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary People's Armed Forces. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 10]

REGIONAL SECRETARIES TO USSR--Eight regional and section secretaries for the Organization of the Party of Guinea-Bissau and sister Republic of Cape Verde left last Friday for the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party. In that country, the members of the PAIGC will have the opportunity to visit several cities and see various achievements at all levels, and at the same time, have an exchange of experiences. The visit will last about 1 month. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2] 11634

PORTUGUESE TEACHING COOPERATION--Some 70 Portuguese cooperating teachers and some volunteers of the United Nations will be recruited this year to teach at the Kwame N'Krumah National Lyceum in addition to those who worked in Bissau last year and whose contracts have been renewed. To discuss matters related to recruitment of these cooperating teachers, Comrade Delfim da Silva, director of the Bissau Lyceum, left for Lisbon yesterday. The 70 Portuguese teachers should begin arriving in Guinea-Bissau on 15 October since the start of classes at this secondary school is scheduled for the beginning of November. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 18 Sep 80 p 2] 11634

PRC MEDICAL ASSISTANCE--The second People's Republic of China medical team which had been in Guinea-Bissau for the past 2 years, on a mission of cooperation, returned to Peking yesterday. The team was made up of 17 persons and during the 2 years in our country carried out close to 2,000,008,000 treatments and has achieved notable results in the treatment of 702 seriously ill persons. The Chinese doctors were in Guinea-Bissau in line with the cooperation protocol signed by the governments of Guinea-Bissau and the People's Republic of China in 1976. The agreement is valid for 4 years. According to information from the head of the second mission, the agreement will be renewed. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 2] 11634

FRG BOAT FINANCING--"Porto Novo," a new boat which recently arrived in Cape Verde will provide transportation between the islands of Sao Vicente and Santo Antao, replacing two old barges which until now served that line. The Porto Novo, with room for 150 passengers, about 100 tons of cargo and space for 5 cars and 2 trucks, was recently built under the terms of cooperation between West Germany and Cape Verde; the German government paid two-thirds of the total cost. In sum, this is another boat for the merchant fleet of the National Green Ark Navigation Co, the only one--according to the weekly newspaper VOZ DI POVO--to cover the entire archipelago. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Aug 80 p 3] 9479

CHEAPOO, GAYFLOR CLASH REGARDING POLITICAL PRISONERS' TRIALS

Cheapoo's Appeal

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Mike T. James]

[Excerpt] Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo has joined hundreds of humanitarian voices around the globe in calling on the PRC Government to institute "a speedy and impartial trial" for political prisoners being held in connection with their roles in the ousted "rampantly corrupt" Tolbert administration.

Mr Cheapoo said last Tuesday that he was making the appeal out of his "personal conviction."

Justice Minister Cheapoo is the second cabinet minister of the PRC Government to launch an appeal on behalf of the prisoners. First to enter a plea for the prisoners was Foreign Minister G Baccus Matthews who called for a general amnesty, pointed out that prolonged detention could make public sympathy waver in favor of the prisoners.

Speaking at a news conference last Tuesday, Justice Minister Cheapoo explained that the prolonged detention of the prisoners was due to the "inability of the Special Military Tribunal (which was instituted to try former officials) to conduct speedy trials.

He recommended that the government set up a "Special Commission" to continue the trials in a speedy and impartial manner.

Touching on the condition of the prisoners, the Justice Minister commended the PRC for "tremendously improving" the prison conditions by the provision of better feeding and other facilities.

Colonel Gayflor's Reaction

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 2, 7

[Text] The Co-Chairman of the Supreme Military Tribunal, Col. Alfred W. Gayflor, has reacted sharply to the recent statement made by Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo that the prolong detention of some of those arrested after the coup was due to the inability of the tribunal to institute their speedy trial.

Col. Gayflor's reaction came in a letter to the editor of the Liberia News Agency with a copy to this paper, rebutting Minister Cheapoo's statement which he described as derogatory.

The following is the full text of Col. Gayflor's letter.

I wish to rebut the derogatory announcement made by the Minister of Justice, Honourable Chea Cheapoo, against the Supreme Military Tribunal that the delay of the trial of the nine senior army officers, AFL and the former officials of the past administration has been due to the inability of the Supreme Military Tribunal.

This announcement is false and misleading the public in general. One of Mr. Cheapoo's reasons for understanding the Military Tribunal is that the Tribunal refused to act under his influences.

On several occasions, Minister Chea Cheapoo who is now blaming the PRC Government for not speedy trying both detainees, has indicated the Military Tribunal not to recommend release of certain detainees to the Head of State based on what the Tribunal considers as personal grudge.

During the heat of the coup, in my own presence, Minister Chea Cheapoo remarked in a Press Conference within the Ministry of Justice that Mr. Euphrain Smallwood who was on his farm when the coup took place, had to go to jail regardless

of how long he remained on his farm.

He made this remark with some abusive words to Mr. Smallwood and definitely he did not rest until Smallwood went to jail where he is at present. Minister Chea Cheapoo feels that because he is the Minister of Justice, the Supreme Military Tribunal is amenable to him instead of the Head of State and the Co-Chairman, PRC. The power of the position of a Minister of Justice now in the hands of Minister Chea Cheapoo seems to be a razor blade in the hands of a crow-

ling child who does not know the detrimentality of the razor blade.

The broadcast made by Minister Cheepoo underestimating the Supreme Military Tribunal is an indisputable condemnation of the confidence reposed in the Tribunal by the Head of State before he made the appointment of said Tribunal for which he Minister Cheepoo should be held up.

In view of the foregoing and circumstances, I conceive no reason why Minister Chee Cheepoo should mislead the public by blaming the PRC Government for de-

laying trial of the present political detainees when in fact he knows that he substantially contributed towards the imprisonment of some of the said detainees because of personal grudge. The Military Tribunal has made Minister Chee Cheepoo to understand that the Tribunal cannot handle the affairs of the Nation with vindictiveness.

Kind regards.

UNTIL COMPLETE
VICTORY IS ACHIEVED,
THE STRUGGLE
CONTINUES!

Very truly yours,
Alfred V. W. Gayflor
Colonel, Inf. AFL and
Co-chairman, Supreme
Military Tribunal, PRC

CSO: 4420

NIC TO ASSIST BUSINESS TO PLAY 'MEANINGFUL' ECONOMIC ROLE

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Sam H. Johnson]

[Excerpt]

OFFICIALS at the National Investment Commission (NIC) are of the belief that with necessary assistance, Liberian businesses can play a meaningful role in salvaging the Liberian economy.

NIC acting chairman Dew Tuan Wiah Mayson spoke lengthily recently of his commission's commitment to assisting the Liberian business sector.

Prof. Mayson said that Liberian businesses can help greatly if the Government utilizes more of their skills and services.

Mayson said plans were afoot to provide financial assistance and assist Liberian businesses in the area of management along with training in production techniques and skills.

He said it was in line with this aim that the Netherlands Development Association (FMQ) had granted two and a half million dollars to the Liberian Government for assistance to small and medium scale enterprises in the country.

Another agreement for four million dollars from the World Bank is expected to be concluded soon to buttress the scheme, Mayson said.

With respect to restricting certain businesses to Liberians, Mayson said the problem at present was not one of legislating or decreasing laws to give priority to Liberians, but one of getting Liberians to fill the "vacuum" created by the flight of foreigners.

With reference to the financial squeezes applied by banking institutions, Mayson did acknowledge the presence of frustrations confronting existing businesses due to imposed restrictions.

He however said local lending institutions were not solely to blame as they are merely affiliates of multinationals waiting to see the trend of events before loosening strings.

PRC URGED TO ESTABLISH WATCHDOG COMMITTEE ON PRICES

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The spate of price increases, particularly those of basic consumer commodities, in the wake of the April 12 Revolution continues to be a source of public outcry, and calls for drastic policy decision and action.

Inspite of the sensitivity and resultant proclamations by responsible authorities within the PRC Government, some detractors and of the people's revolution continue to play deaf ears to the call for price stabilization. Notable among these are our foreign "friends," both African and otherwise, who import these items and tag inflated marked prices on them in the name of increased tariffs and worldwide inflation.

It is a matter of fact that in crisis situations, the economic pendulum of any given society swings precariously between inflation and recession. While the Liberian situation is not peculiar, the fact remains that the speedy return to normalcy after the revolution is a classic example of the determination to maintain economic stability and development in the country.

This, therefore, renders unjustifiable, unpatriotic and inexcusable the "jumping dances" of prices on the Liberian market; it also calls for keen monitoring of these prices by the PRC in the interest of the Liberian people.

While it is agreed that the Commerce Ministry is charged with power or authority to monitor and control prices, it would seem that this Ministry has acted as a catalyst in the recent spate of price increases by its own pronouncements; it was that agency of Government that first announced, the increase in price of bread and soft drinks, followed by other consumers goods without first setting up an investigative committee to verify prices forwarded to it by importers.

While the alertness and sensitivity of the PRC Committee on Commerce and other officers within the Council saved a confused situation, the fact still remains that the time has come for the People's Redemption Council to set up a watchdog committee that would coordinate the efforts of the Commerce Ministry in the area of pricing and price stabilization.

Importers' documents should be crosschecked and double-checked, and a minimum profit margin established by the watchdog committee in order to keep prices

as low as possible, importers and traders found falsifying documents or going above the marked profit margin should be penalized severely.

After all, the country is in a revolutionary process and this calls for sacrifices from both citizens and foreigners alike to ensure the success of the revolution; our African, Asian and Middle-Eastern "friends" should be made to realize that inspite of the worldwide economic situation, Liberia still grants them total repatriation of capital and profits. This alone is sufficient incentive for them to help ensure the success of the revolution by stabilizing, if not actually cutting back on prices.

While we need our friends as partners in progress, it is imperative that we should neither compromise nor sacrifice the well-being of our people and the development of our country on the altar of "friendship."

"A friend in need is said to be a friend indeed," this is the time for those "friends" to show their worth; at the same time we, suggest that the PRC acts as watchdog over the price situation.

It must be remembered that a hungry man is an angry man, so also it is that an empty bag cannot stand; unless something drastic is done about the escalating price increases we might be allowing our exploiters a field day.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CITIZENS SHOULD IDENTIFY SABOTEURS--Labour Minister Fred J. Blay has called on Liberians and foreign residents to help the PRC Government identify the social ills in the society for speedy socioeconomic development. He said since the revolution was aimed at creating a better living standard for the Liberian people. This could only be achieved if "we identified those who sabotaged our efforts." Minister Blay made these remarks last Saturday when the citizens of Murraysville Township in Sinoe County residing here gowned him in appreciation of his appointment in the government of the PRC. He said despite the popularity of the Liberian revolution, citizens needed to be alert and ever cautious of false ideologies spreading over the world. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 4]

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS UNION--The National Union of Plantations, Agriculture, Forestry and Allied Workers of Liberia has been recognized by the Ministry of Labor, Youth and Sports. In a message to the Union's General Secretary, Mr V. Budu Seton, Labor Minister, Lt Col Fred J Blay, said the recognition was based on the Union's Constitution which, he said, was in conformity with the Labor Laws of Liberia. The Union which represents more than 8,000 workers, held its first convention at the Ducor Hotel in Monrovia last month and elected its national officers. Commenting on the recognition, Mr Seton congratulated the PRC government for alleviating what he described as the "crippling restrictions" on trade unions imposed by the deposed government. Meanwhile, the General Secretary said he would organize members of the union to negotiate with managements in their areas of employment, in keeping with the economic structure and to educate them accordingly. The Union was formed last July in Bomi Territory following a pronouncement by Labor Minister, Fred J Blay that agricultural workers could organize themselves into a National Union. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 23 Oct 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

OFFICIAL STRESSES PORTUGUESE DESIRE FOR COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] "During our stay, we encountered a strong desire on the part of the Portuguese Government to resume relations between Mozambique and Portugal within a spirit of equality." Fernando Vaz, vice minister of health, so informed the press yesterday, speaking of the results of the discussions between the two governments following an official visit by this member of the Mozambican Government to Portugal.

The vice minister of health returned from Portugal day before yesterday. He was received during his stay by Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Sa Carneiro. Vaz arrived in Maputo Monday night. Speaking with our press, he stressed that he had had fruitful discussions with representatives of the Portuguese Government, affirming that "we reached agreement on new modes of cooperation in the health field, particularly with regard to sending higher level teachers and other highly trained cadres to work in Mozambique."

In accordance with this new model of cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal in the health field, it was established that Mozambique would contract highly specialized Portuguese cadres for a 6-month period and would send Mozambican students to Portugal to specialize in various branches of health care.

Referring to the Portuguese Government's readiness to reestablish sound relations of cooperation with Mozambique, the vice minister of health said both President Eanes and Prime Minister Sa Carneiro reiterated that "there is currently no problem that could prejudice normal relations of cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal."

Guibenkian Foundation Prepared To Support Our Programs

Vaz emphasized the complete success of his meetings with the ministers of education and social affairs, which were also attended by the deans and directors of the major Portuguese universities, the secretary of state for health, and hospital directors. He reported that Dr Sa Machado, speaking for the Gulbenkian Foundation, said the foundation was prepared to support the projects presented by the People's Republic of Mozambique.

"We encountered a real opening of support for our projects from the Gulbenkian Foundation," the Mozambican Government officials added, referring to his meeting with the administrator of that major Portuguese foundation.

The vice minister of health also stressed his successful contacts with the Secretariat of State of the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the organ through which the signed accords are to be implemented. Vaz assured: "We really strengthened the relations of cooperation with Portugal, particularly those existing in the health field."

Accompanied by the national director of medical assistance, the Mozambican vice minister of health went to Portugal after taking part in a session of the WHO in Brazzaville. He is the first member of the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to pay an official visit to Portugal since the interruption of contacts between the Mozambican and Portuguese governments.

6362

CSO: 4401

MACHEL ADDRESSES GRADUATING AIRMEN TRAINED ABROAD

Beira NOTICIAS DE BEIRA in Portuguese 4 Oct 80 p 3

[Speech by President Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique to Airmen Graduating From the First Air Force Specialists Course on 3 October 1980 at Beira Air Force Base]

[Excerpts] Marshal Samora Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party [Mozambique Liberation Front Party] and commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] yesterday morning presided over the ceremony ending the First Mozambican Air Force Specialists Course at the Beira Air Force Base installations. Speaking to the new military cadres, President Samora Machel, accompanied by high party, government and Mozambican Armed Forces officials, specifically the minister of interior and resident-minister in Sofala, Mariano Matsinhe, and Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso, made the following impromptu speech:

"(...) Study demands sacrifice; it requires dedication; it requires patience. To study is difficult because it means the assumption of responsibilities; it means being responsible.

To study is not simply the accomplishment of study but rather the responsibility which falls on the men to whom the mission of studying is entrusted. And, particularly when we go to study outside our country, we represent all the people. Through us they see what the Mozambican people are. Every action, every gesture has a meaning. And those who go abroad many times represent the party. And when they represent the party they represent our ideology, our policy.

If we are mediocre, if we are adventurers, if we are superficial in our analyses, or if we are irresponsible, it is an reflection. That is why selection is strict.

If someone leaves the base without leave, he is lacking in discipline. If someone goes out looking for prostitutes, he is lacking in discipline; we have to treat him because he is sick. Because if he leaves without orders, some day he is going to take off in a MIG without orders. And when we question him he will say that he was trying it out.

This means that we have to record the past of everyone, the life of everyone, so that we can understand and watch the present and above all, the future of that man.

The concern of men who are sent abroad has to be great.

National unity is lived daily and constructed from day to day. Those men represent the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The building of socialism is the task of the government in all areas. Policy has to be the guiding force. Policy has to be lived, has to be an integral part of our life.

They also represent the Mozambican people.

We produce heroes, we produce you. That is why it is an obligation, a duty to maintain the glorious traditions of the FPLM, maintain the courage, heroism and determination of the Mozambican people. That is your duty.

The Secret of Victory

The secret of victory in an organization, and organization begins here. You went abroad to learn, to learn to fly, to learn to organize, to the enemy. These aircraft are not for killing buffalos or elephants. They are for use against the enemy, against men. They are not for bombing snakes, did you understand that?

When we overthrew the Portuguese colonialism we consolidated national unity. When we achieved victory we had liquidated tribalism. There are no tribes in Mozambique. There are Mozambicans, Mozambicans from various regions.

When we defeated colonialism, we killed tribalism. We were tribes and we are now a nation, the Mozambican nation. We killed regionalism. We killed racism. We killed ambition--ambition in a negative sense, because there is that ambition of curiosity, of wanting to learn. To be criminal to satisfy ambition, no!

We killed individualism. We killed elitism. We cultivated the pride of being Mozambican. We killed vanity. We killed elitism to create for ourselves the pride of being Mozambicans. Vanity was replaced by modesty.

The men who went to study to the Soviet Union had two tasks: to learn so that they would be useful and to learn so that they could be teachers; teacher-organizers, teacher-trainers, teacher-programers, teacher-trainers, teacher-disciplinarians, demanding teachers, all through their own behavior.

You have here our hard-working Soviet comrades. I wanted, in the name of the party and our government, for you to acquire the qualities they have as workers. They are great specialists. But they also know how to use a hoe, a pick, a broom. I saw what they did in the recovery of the nation.

Those who are finishing the First Air Force Specialists Course in several specialties have to know that now is the beginning. They acquired the necessary basic training and now there will be a weeding-out process. We shall expel from our army those who lack discipline, the disorganized, the loafers and the incompetents.

Incompetence has no place in the armed forces. Negligence, mental sloth, opposition to change and inertia have no place in the armed forces of Mozambique because they continue to be the vanguard force for giving vigor to the process of construction of socialism in Mozambique. We do not want to build socialism with a mediocre army.

We must primarily produce competent cadres as a guarantee of our army. That responsibility falls particularly on the captain, lieutenant, second lieutenant and sergeant candidate because they are the ones who are in permanent contact with the soldiers. It is from them that we are going to require a greater responsibility. Each one will produce in his own image. When a platoon is bad, it is not the platoon that is bad, it is the officer who is bad.

Primarily heroes in study. Study for what? To know how to fight, to understand and follow the development of military science and technology, to know the enemy because he has to be studied always. There is a direct confrontation between capitalism and socialism, and we represent socialism in this zone of Africa. That is why it is necessary to study so that we can be the best.

Then fight to vanquish poverty. I would like to see you well uniformed but with items produced by military personnel, with boots to your liking but produced by you so that when we come here we can see that these are pilots, those are mechanics, those are other specialists, each identified by his own uniform. You must be the ones to produce. It is not going to come from the sky. All this means struggle.

It means fighting against the physical enemy, fighting against the immoral enemy, fighting against political and ideological corruption, fighting against vices. And this because you are of various origins. Some come from the cities, others from villages and still others from the rural areas. And this is the center for changing man through collective living and work, through common thought, producing new ideas and abandoning the thatched hut mentality.

And above all there must be discipline. Discipline is a part of our life. It makes us proud. It led us to victory over Portuguese colonialism, racism, regionalism and the internal enemy--the reactionaries who tried to make of our struggle a pure and simple nationalist struggle. It was necessary to fight within FRELIMO and we have no apprehension in shooting when it comes to a reactionary. Periodic purging of our ranks is necessary because we do not want reactionaries in the armed forces.

Our armed forces--particularly the officers--have to be communists who defend our ideology, our oppressed and exploited classes and our people. The communists have the honor of being with our armed forces, of wearing the uniform we do.

We know that you did well and that the results will now be seen in the daily work you are going to perform. Obey the voice of command. I repeat here: Know how to obey the voice of command. And that means that at any time, under all circumstances, the voice of command must be obeyed. Each one must know his place within the military structure. In that way we shall grow. We want an army of heroes; heroes in combat, in the defense of the revolution, in the construction of socialism, in the defense of national unity, in the defense of sovereignty, in discipline and work.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ENSURES IMPROVED SUPPLY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Introducing the private Dionisio & Almeida warehouse approximately 4 months ago, as a purveyor for some hotel establishments in greater Maputo; namely, hotels, pensions and luxury first and second category restaurants, has noticeably improved the system of supplying foodstuffs to these establishments.

Indeed, since it began to supply the hotel industry in June 1980, the firm of Dionisio & Almeida has generally not had great problems in distributing supplies to its consumers, according to their quotas.

On this subject, it should be stressed that there is a shortage of some products, such as potatoes, onions, chickens and cleaning supplies, and it has been difficult to acquire them in adequate quantities to supply all customers.

The administrative and business managers of that firm told our reporter that work has gone smoothly basically because the factories and firms involved have regularly supplied goods to the warehouse and have met the quotas levied on them.

Moreover, those officials stated they have come to depend on the great help from the Ministry of Domestic Trade, through the respective provincial delegation, the entity with which they are in constant contact to solve one problem or another.

It should be recalled that previously the hotel industry was supplied by COGROPA [Wholesale Trade of Foodstuffs], a state company in the wholesale food business which, because it was so large, was not efficient.

Thus, the introduction of the Dionisio & Almeida warehouse as a purveyor to the hotel industry is part of the large plan to reorganize firms, aiming primarily to divide properly the tasks of food marketing firms and then to reduce COGROPA's customers so that this wholesale trade firm can do its work better.

Before becoming involved in this new endeavor, the firm of Dionisio & Almeida was geared mainly to marketing goods for the general trade (canteens and grocery stores). Now, as part of this new supply system, this firm will be divided into two sectors: the general one, which will continue its previous work and the hotel industry.

9479

CSO: 4401

LACK OF AUTOMOTIVE BODY PARTS THREATENS PRODUCTION

Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpts] If quick measures are not taken for the acquisition of materials needed for its work, the INCAR Company, an industrial unit specializing in the construction and installation of vehicle bodies, is shortly going to come to a complete standstill after 2 years of constant struggling against difficulties a not-easily solved nature. Actually, for more than two years there has not been even the minimum amounts of material necessary in that factory: paint, glue, glass, among other accessories. There is neither fabric nor lumber for making the seats for buses. This situation has caused the work performed recently to be done with materials gathered from among those which some time ago had been classified as useless.

At a time when highway passenger service faces many difficulties, particularly in the cities where hundreds of thousands of workers use public buses for their movements, the situation of the body assembly and installation industry is particularly serious.

"Our work varies from day to day," was what the administrative office supervisor of the Body Industry Company was able to tell us on the subject, saying that since the beginning of the shortage of materials, the disorganization of production has been a problem. Even material which can be produced in the country is very difficult to obtain. Moreover, all national factories generally face that problem because there are no raw materials on a domestic level for production of the majority of the material we need.

It is emphasized that despite all the difficulties mentioned of underemployment due to the lack of materials of the nearly 400 workers the INCAR Company employs today, it was possible to install bodies on 44 chassis belonging to Urban Public Transportation, some of which are today circulating in the cities of Maputo and Beira. Other activities were also carried out, in body work on automotive vehicles for state long-haul transportation as well as in body work on vehicles belonging to private entities.

8908

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CARITAS ASSISTANCE--Responding to the appeal made by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, several national and international organizations have sent the Commission to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters substantial contributions to help victims of the drought which has affected various regions of the country. Thus, through its chairman, the religious organization, Caritas of Mozambique, gave an ambulance to the above-mentioned commission on 27 September 1980. During the ceremony, the head of that religious organization, who is also the archbishop of Maputo, stated that a variety of goods to assist drought victims, in particular, about 400 tons of cereals in the form of food and seeds, would be given soon. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 80 p 1] 9479

USSR DONATION--The ambassador of the Soviet Union to Mozambique, Valentin Petrovich Vdonin, on 1 October 1980, gave the chairman of FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, 420,500 meticals, a contribution from Soviet diplomats and technicians in our country. This amount will be used to help victims of the drought which is affecting several regions of Mozambique. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

DOS SANTOS IN GDR--Berlin, 1 Oct--Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy of FRELIMO Party and secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, met with Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Council of the GDR and member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Socialist Party of Germany, in Berlin. During their meeting, Marcelino dos Santos and Horst Sindermann exchanged views on the close, friendly relations between the two countries which gained a new impetus because of President Samora Machel's recent visit to that socialist country of Europe. Dos Santos is currently visiting the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

DROUGHT AFFECTS CEREAL PRODUCTION--The 1980 goals for the commercial crop harvest, which is now taking place throughout the land, will not be met because of the drought which has seriously affected six provinces in the country--Inhambane, Gaza, Maputo, Sofala, Manica and Tete; the first two being the most seriously hurt. According to information from the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the agricultural production sector hurt most by the drought is the family-farm sector. There, too, according to the same source, most of the cereals are produced. Agricultural production in the drought-stricken zones has dropped about 50 percent. This means that currently there are no surpluses for marketing from the family farms since the serious drought situation eliminated the scarce food and financial reserves of the peasants. It should be stressed that some areas of the provinces of Niassa and

Zambezia were also affected by this natural disaster, although not so seriously. The marketing goal for peanuts (11,300 tons), the main crop cultivated at this stage in Nampula, will not be achieved during this harvest. Weather conditions reduced production to 50 percent of the estimated goal. At the height of the harvest, heavy rainfall destroyed great quantities of the product. On the other hand, the outlook for harvesting oleaginous products (sesame and sunflower seeds), whose harvests are in progress, is somewhat encouraging. About 15,000 tons of surplus sunflower seeds is expected to be marketed. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 1] 9479

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL MEETINGS--Meetings of the FRELIMO Party's Departments of Ideological Work (DTIP's) are currently being held in various provinces of the country to analyze the political and ideological situation in the respective provinces. The work conducted by the DTIP's from the district to the provincial levels will be studied at the meetings. The information came yesterday from Jorge Rebelo, Central Committee secretary for ideological policy of the FRELIMO Party. Rebelo presided at the opening session of the DTIP provincial meeting in Beira. The Sixth Ideological Work Meeting at the Sofala Province level will analyze the work developed by all sectors in that department from the district to the province levels, as well as the plan of activities to be launched in the coming months in the area of ideological work. Also attending the opening session was Mariano Matshinhe, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, minister of the interior and resident minister in Sofala. Addressing the session, Matshinhe said the meeting fell within the implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Session of the Party Central Committee and the sixth session of the Party Provincial Committee in Sofala. The meeting was also attended by the secretaries of the party district committees for ideological work, officials of the sectors of the provincial DTIP, members of the mass democratic organizations and other invited guests. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

UPGRADING OF INHAMBANE PORT--The work of laying the beaconage for the port of Inhambane, in progress since early September, is almost concluded. The tugboat "Lucheringo," which has assisted in the installation of the signal system for the port, will be returning to Maputo this week. Special attention will also be given to reactivating local stevedoring activity, to guarantee handling of the flow of cargo at the port after its rehabilitation. If all the operations involved in the revitalization of the port are concluded on schedule, it is expected that coastal shipping will be resumed within this year. The channel marking for the port of Inhambane, which was preceded by a hydrographic and topographical survey of the respective channel, is part of a broad operation to upgrade navigation throughout the length of the nation's seacoast. Similar operations to this end will be conducted at various coastal ports, which, like Inhambane, are now idle. No ships have put in at Inhambane since the late 1950's. The revitalization of coastal shipping is of particular importance to the nation's social and economic life; in addition to being less costly in terms of freight charges, maritime shipping affords greater cargo capacity than highway transport. Since our country has an extensive seacoast, it is important to use it to advantage in our transportation as well. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH DPRK--Maputo, 30 Sep (AIM)--An agreement has been signed here between Radio Mozambique [RM] and the central broadcasting commission of the DPRK, it was announced today by an official of Mozambique's Ministry of Information. The protocol was signed on 24 September by Kang Su Nyonj, ambassador of the DPRK in Maputo, and Antonio Fonseca, director of RM. The document provides for the exchange of programs between the two broadcast systems and an exchange of professionals to learn about the life in both countries. In the information sector, Mozambique and the DPRK will maintain cooperation accords between the two countries' new agencies. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Oct 80 p 2] 6362

FRG RED CROSS ASSISTANCE--Following a visit to the major drought areas in Inhambane Province, a Red Cross delegation from the FRG returned to the Mozambican capital today. The delegation is in our country to discuss with government officials the machinery for assistance from that international institution to the victims of this natural disaster. Gerhard Dohms, leader of the FRG Red Cross delegation, announced during a press conference last Friday that the Red Cross will soon send Maputo a donation of 2,000 tons of grain for the victims of the natural disaster in Mozambique. He added that following the visit to Inhambane a report will be drafted describing the situation there. This week, the FRG Red Cross delegation will hold discussions with our government officials. The National Commission on Natural Disasters will report on the damages the drought has caused and is causing in other provinces, and a determination will be made as to the type of grain to be sent to our country. According to Dohms, the West German Red Cross delegation is here as a result of the visit by the FRG's minister for economic cooperation last July, when he offered to send the Mozambican Government 2,000 tons of wheat or an equal amount of corn to assist the people's affected by the drought. Once the meeting with the Mozambican government officials are concluded, the Red Cross delegation should return to the FRG this week, so the donation can be shipped to our country as quickly as possible. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 80 p 1] 6362

USSR SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MESSAGE--The Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity has sent the FRELIMO Party Central Committee a congratulatory message marking 25 September, Day of the FPLM [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique] and Day of the Mozambican Revolution. Following is the text of the message: "In the name of Soviet public opinion, the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity sends cordial greetings to the FRELIMO Party Central Committee on the occasion of Mozambique Armed Forces Day, 25 September. It was 16 years ago that the heroic people of Mozambique, led by FRELIMO, took up arms in the struggle for liberty and independence, against the Portuguese colonists, a struggle which ended in victory, with the proclamation of the country's independence. We wish the Mozambican people happiness, prosperity and success in the process of building the new society based on scientific socialism. Long live friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Mozambican peoples! Fraternal greetings." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Oct 80 p 1] 6362

PUBLIC DISTURBANCES INVESTIGATED--Nearly a half hour before the beginning of the evening show, some workers of the Montalto Cinema in Chimio were arrested under suspicion of being involved in a disturbance which culminated with the cancellation of two consecutive scheduled moving picture showings. Defense and Security forces, which at that time learned of the incident, quickly contained an attempt to sow panic among the spectators present. As a result of that

incident, there were injured people who were taken to the provincial hospital, while a group of regulars of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM), in a counter-action, managed to arrest some implicated persons for investigation. It is to be recalled that the provincial government of Manica in one of its sessions recently took specific measures to discipline that moving picture establishment, which now leads us to believe that the faults still prevailing in its operation will be corrected. [Excerpt] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 6 Oct 80 p 2] 8908

INTERPROVINCIAL COURSE ENDS--After nearly 45-days duration, the 11th Course of Political-Ideological Training ended yesterday morning at Beira. The course had been held at the Inhamizua Interprovincial Center. The course ending yesterday was participated in by personnel from the provinces of Tete, Manica and Sofala. Courses in the history of Mozambique and FRELIMO and Basic Theories of Marxism-Leninism were taught. The closing session was chaired by the provincial secretary for ideological work of the FRELIMO Party, who in her speech announced the holding of another political-ideological training course shortly. She also emphasized the disciplined and enthusiastic behavior of the participants in the course. She then spoke of the need for putting the knowledge obtained into creative practice for the benefit of the people and workers of their provincial homes. [Text] [Beira NOTICIAS DA BEIRA in Portuguese 7 Oct 80 p 3] 8908

CSO: 4401

FRG MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS SWAPO'S NUJOMA

DW041310 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Nov 80 p 37

[Interview with SWAPO Chief Sam Nujoma, by unidentified reporter--date and place not given]

[Text] SPEIGEL: Mr Nujoma, why are you only coming now to the Federal Republic, seeing that Foreign Minister Genscher has invited you so often? Are you afraid to irritate your East Berlin friends?

Nujoma: We have had many differences with the Federal Republic and your ruling parties. It was mainly due to the fact tha Bonn refused to support the UN resolutions demanding an end to the mandate over Namibia. We asked at that time that the Windhoek consulate be closed.

SPIEGEL: It was closed 3 years ago.

Nujoma: But there is still an honorary consul there. We also asked the Federal Republic to terminate agreements with South Africa through which millions of marks have been channelled to German apartheid schools in Namibia.

SPIEGEL: But you know yourself that racial segregation was eliminated long ago in German schools. Africans are accepted.

Nujoma: The schools are still also expensive that African parents cannot afford them. That is also a form of racial segregation. We will see to it that after independence everybody will be able to attend any school.

SPIEGEL: Did you discuss in Bonn the problem of West German uranium imports from Namibia?

Nujoma: We have asked Mr Genscher for German participation in sanctions against South Africa. The German trade unions are asked to do the same.

SPIEGEL: Sanctions were never successful. Just take Rhodesia.

Nujoma: I think that there were quite different considerations behind the Bonn rejection. South Africa is after all an outpost of capitalist Western Europe. If a country such as the Federal Republic took part in an embargo, South Africa would feel it.

SPIEGEL: So Bonn does not want to take part in a boycott?

Nujoma: I cannot speak on behalf of Bonn.

SPIEGEL: What did Mr Genscher say?

Nujoma: Ask him yourself. Mr Genscher just said that the Federal Republic will closely cooperate with UN states in this matter.

SPIEGEL: So far you have received most of your support from the East Bloc and particularly from East Berlin. Your adversary, Andreas Shipanga, the leader of the so-called democratic SWAPO, has called you a puppet of the East Germans. What do you say to that?

Nujoma: The GDR has always supported us. Our relations are good on principle with countries that are friendly to us.

SPIEGEL: And Bonn was not friendly to you?

Nujoma: No, the Federal Republic supports Pretoria, it supplies war material to South Africa, it gives know-how and electronic equipment to the South African racists.

SPIEGEL: East Bloc countries even supply arms to South Africa. Many African countries have close trade contacts with South Africa.

Nujoma: I know nothing about that. Whom do you mean?

SPIEGEL: You can look it up in all trade statistics. Some two dozen African states are involved, among them Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

Nujoma: Angola is not correct; I know it because I live there.

SPIEGEL: What will happen to the 30,000 Germans living in Namibia? Should they leave the country, as demanded by Sean McBride, the former UN commissioner for Namibia?

Nujoma: I believe that you have interpreted Mr McBride incorrectly. We must first liberate Namibia and then strengthen our power and unity. So far only the old hatred lives that has been planted by the racist regime. The regime stays afloat only through fear, manipulation and blackmail. But the whites will naturally lose their privileges.

SPIEGEL: Does it mean that the Germans will lose their property?

Nujoma: We will rob nobody of his personal possessions.

SPIEGEL: Not rob, but maybe socialize?

Nujoma: Yes, but we will not take away anything from anybody personally.

SPIEGEL: Socialization is usually connected with taking away.

Nujoma: Naturally we must take into consideration what the people need to make a living. It is difficult to nationalize a vegetable store. But there are other kinds of property...

SPIEGEL: The farms, for example...

Nujoma: The mining industry. We will procure interests.

SPIEGEL: Nobody doubts that SWAPO has a good chance to come out the winner in free elections. But assuming you did not achieve the necessary majority for a government, would you then be prepared to cooperate with other political forces? With Andreas Shipanga's "Democratic" SWAPO wing, for example?

Nujoma: Shipanga has no backing at all in Namibia. I cannot form a coalition with an individual person.

SPIEGEL: Will you tolerate the white leader Dirk Mudge, at least in the opposition?

Nujoma: Mudge is not a Namibian.

SPIEGEL: And the white Namibians...

Nujoma: Them, yes. But Mudge and the Boer elements should go to South Africa. They have suppressed and exploited our people.

SPIEGEL: Will you tolerate the other parties? Or do you want to have a one-party state such as Angola or Mozambique?

Nujoma: All depends on the decision of the Namibian people. If the people want to have a one-party state, they will get it.

SPIEGEL: And if SWAPO does not win--will you then accept the decision of the people?

Nujoma: We will win. No doubt about that.

CSO: 4403

NAMIBIA

VOTERS CAUTIONED TO FACE FACTS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in German 29 Sep 80 p 8

[Article by Eberhardt Hofmann: "The Voter Should Be Wary of Illusions"]

[Text] In view of the impending elections by the white population, between 11 and 13 November, and the constant nationwide ideological propaganda spread by the parties, there is a danger that many voters will lose the perspective for the urgent Namibia questions. In fact, the National Party has offered no proof over the past 5 years that it is capable of giving clear guidelines. It has fallen back on its traditional strategy of disregarding unpleasant problems and, instead of frank discussions of real possibilities, appealing to the fears of white voters.

All efforts by the NP toward the voters are in direct contradiction to the irrefutable realities: the NP offers the whites guarantees and wants to enforce these with the threats that unless they are met "the whites" would leave the country. The NP cannot back up these guarantees which it offers so freely because neither the South African government nor the moderate black and colored population will offer help in the defense of such "entrenched rights."

The question remains for which "whites" the NP is offering these guarantees. Are they the NP party members who have already made up their minds and packed their bags? The NP will know best who they are and for them the threat that the "whites" are leaving the country unless they can hang on to the apron strings of "mother NP" might be valid.

The team of candidates of the Republican Party offers the clear and positive chance to get personalities involved in public life who not only have deep roots in the country but through their proven positive attitudes toward the country will be in a position to take decisive action in circumstances that often change over night.

Positive cooperation and the willingness to work together in principle on the national level--these are the cornerstones of a national Namibia policy. The RP leader deserves credit for the fact that he sends his candidates, from Bertie Botha to Anna Frank, to the real political front lines, to Ovambo and Caoco Land, far away from the cocktail circuit, where lack of education, terror, ignorance, confusion and the danger of land mines are dominating factors. These are the realities of our country.

RP candidates are sharpening their views of the total situation. Those who expect less from their political representatives are living in a dream world. Up north in Ovambo the candidates learn what real value there is in the miserable election campaign themes of the NP--in its pedantic policies (which on paper are not different, anyhow, from the programs of the RP), in trying to sell the old fear of a "black menace" and they get to know for the first time the value of a representative national government based on the principle: one person--one vote.

Up there in Ovambo, RP candidates learn to forget about any self-pity that they might still have had on the basis of their association with "the whites." That kind of self-pity is expressed in complaints such as those made recently by Abraham Hermanus du Plessis before whites in Otjiwarongo: "If you vote for the RP and if you are satisfied with a government based on the principle "one person--one vote," then you must realize what you are doing to the whites in Southwest Africa." Du Plessis sees only the whites and, should his outdated party in fact gain the majority, he would like to see the entire national legal process rolled back to that weak hour in March 1977.

His candidate for Otjiwarongo, Piet Roux, another veteran of the apartheid era, expressed clearly and with unequivocal force what the NP intends to do: "Through the elections of the whites you can force a stick into the spokes of the wheels of progress, and you can show the world for once and all who speaks in the name of the whites of Southwest Africa." These words were quoted verbatim by his newspaper.

In fact, the development of SWA/Namibia would again be thrown back if the obstacles set up by the NP could steer the course of the whites far off and into political insignificance.

However, the problems concerning SWA/Namibia are much more serious than the narrowminded and cosmetic election campaign themes of the NP. The five Western powers and the UN have reacted with growing impatience to the negative attitude of South Africa toward the most recent and generally well received Waldheim letter suggesting steps for compliance with a solution plan for Namibia according to UN resolution 435 which, by the way, was also accepted by a disturbed NP. South Africa can retaliate only through sanctions threatened in clever diplomatic maneuvers. These diplomatic maneuvers, however, are becoming more and more translucent, and every time it is becoming more difficult for the Western powers to avert boycott measures against South Africa. South Africa can gain time in Namibia only if changes take place here that are domestically important and also make an impression abroad. A political retreat, in accordance with empty policies, would completely destroy South Africa's credibility in the Namibia question.

The political parties involved in the elections of the whites must realize that the time of South African presence in Namibia is limited not only because in principle agreement has been reached on compliance with internationally supervised elections but also because South African circles on all levels are being asking increasingly if an expensive guerilla war at SWA/Namibia's northern border, which is so hard to guard, makes any sense in the long range, if a simple numerical accounting reveals how much more easily South Africa's interests can be defended at the Orange River.

After the elections in Zimbabwe and the victory of the Patriotic Front, SWAPO has gained more sympathy abroad, and this organization is increasingly considered as a "liberation movement" and less as a terrorist organization. "After Mugabe, Nujoma does not look so terrible any more," a well informed expert on U.S. policy said recently. SWAPO is counting on and working with increasing material and moral support, of which it can be sure after the Africanization of Zimbabwe.

It is a tragic development that the NP does not accept these facts. The Republican Party offers another chance to elect representatives who retain a view of the total situation, and as Southwest Africans in the widest sense work inside a political infrastructure where the voices of the whites do not complain from the sidelines and are not judged by skin color, but rather where the right to speak out is determined by cooperation and effort. Those who want to remain relevant must also remain open to the problems of the total situation because only after the November elections will the work begin in earnest.

8889

CSO: 4403

COMMENTARY ON REUNION'S STATUS, COLONIZATION

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 2 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Him Alone," passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Once again (and this is not the last time) the question of the future of Reunion returns to the forefront of the news and to the center of discussion, whether it be within Reunion itself on the occasion of the arrival within our country of the first secretary of the French Socialist Party or whether it be abroad on the occasion of the publication of a survey of our island in the periodical LE MAURICIEN.

Just a few years ago, simply bringing up the possibility of changing the status of Reunion provoked shouts and insults from the worst reactionaries against the partisans of autonomy. Some of them even went so far as to publish genuine threats of death against the communist leaders in their press. Today, due to the strength of the progressive movement and its increasing credibility, the possibility of change has become a very important subject of discussion within all political currents.

Thus, even the "Journal de l'île de la Reunion" was led to write in its issue of Tuesday, 30 September with regard to the report appearing in LE MAURICIEN: "It is interesting to learn the responses furnished...by our politicians."

To be sure, it is interesting! The inhabitants of Reunion wish to learn the solutions of /all/ the parties for the future of Reunion and they have the /right/ to know them! This is one of the primary conditions for a free and democratic choice. However, these conditions do not exist at the present time, particularly at FR3. It is therefore essential that, at the Barachois station, reporting becomes free, honest, pluralist and favors democratic debate with regard to the future of the nation.

Based on the above, a strong idea is, in our opinion, the nucleus of this debate, namely: /"There exists a people of Reunion."/ Consequently, it is this people and it alone which holds the sovereign power to decide its future and to select the status to be given to its country.

Therefore, no one, whether he belongs to the right or the left wing, whether he is an inhabitant of Reunion or a foreigner, is authorized to set the limits of sovereignty of the people of Reunion other than the people of Reunion themselves.

This is what international law calls the right to selfdetermination of all peoples. This right is imprescriptible (it has no time limit and cannot be annulled) and inalienable (it cannot be mortgaged or limited by any one).

As long as politicians and political parties do not recognize this fact, they will be (as Louis Francius has said with regard to FR3) "off the beam."

As long as politicians and political parties do not subject themselves to these principles of sovereignty, their behavior will reflect admitted colonialism or will smell of colonialism.

The history of Reunion and the growth of its population, the type of colonization to which it has been subjected for three centuries as well as its economic, social and cultural situation are specific and comparable to no others. The result is that a specific solution is necessary to decolonize and to develop the country. This solution is exactly what Elie Hoarau has dealt with in LE MAURICIEN in the name of our party and which we have printed on pages 4 and 5 of this issue.

However, this specific solution must not hide the basic fact, namely, that it is up to the people of Reunion alone to decide and to freely choose what it wants. At the time that these questions are on the agenda, it is a good idea to bring this point up so that the lesson be learned at FR3 as well as elsewhere.

7619
CSO: 4400

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NEED FOR AUTONOMY

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 2 Oct 80 pp 4-5

[Interview with Elie Hoarau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party and county councillor of Saint-Pierre by Jean-Clement Cangy: "Autonomy Is the Only Just Path," date and place not given]

[Text] On last Tuesday 16 September, our colleague LE MAURICIEN published a report dealing with Reunion. The subject of the report is in itself significant with respect to questions that are being asked in our sister island (as is also the case in the neighboring islands) with regard to our country, namely "What is the future of Reunion?" which indeed is the title of the article written by Jean-Clement Cangy.

Mr Cangy points out that "international public opinion has concerned itself with the Reunion question" and he notes in particular that "this question is still being considered by the Organization of African Unity, which lends its unconditional support to the principle of selfdetermination of Reunion."

In fact, the question of the future of our nation and of its status is being asked more and more openly and with a greater degree of insistence within Reunion itself as well as abroad.

In this great debate, the positions that have been developed during the last 21 years by the Reunion Communist Party are making headway and appear to be increasingly credible, fair and realistic. This point is also confirmed by the series of interviews published by LE MAURICIEN in its report. Our comrade Elie Hoarau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Reunion Communist Party and county councillor of Saint-Pierre was the one who answered the questions posed by Mr Cangy on behalf of our party. His answers are clear, stirring and reassuring to all the inhabitants of Reunion.

Their ideals are even more illuminating when compared to the responses furnished by Jean-Paul Virapouille and Auguste Legros who presented the points of view of the right wing in this report. Both of these individuals are tangled up in their contradictions of "ignored colonist" and "deluxe receivers of public welfare" in the service of a policy which maintains Reunion in a state of dependence and underdevelopment.

The complete text of this interview by Elie Hoarau in LE MAURICIEN is presented below.

CANGY: The Reunion Communist Party, which was a partisan of the cause of departmentalization back in 1946, again brought up the subject of this status in order to ask for democratic and popular autonomy under the auspices of the French republic. How do you explain this move that was made by the Reunion Communist Party?

HOARAU: First of all, I would like to make a little historical correction. In 1946, there existed no Reunion Communist Party since the latter did not come into being until 1959. From the beginning, this party denounced the colonial situation which prevailed in the island that had been established in 1946 as an "overseas French department." Thus, from its very beginning, the Reunion Communist Party opted for a new status for Reunion, namely, autonomy.

Having made this slight historical correction, I would like to say that it is true that after World War II (1939-1945), the communists, who became reorganized into the Reunion federation of the French Communist Party, fought for departmentalization. The communist leaders of that time, who had been involved in union struggles in which they played the most radical role, assumed the class struggle in Reunion in a most exemplary fashion. The 1945 victory in France and the immense hope that was generated by the new social victories exerted a great influence on these communist leaders who saw in "departmentalization" the solution to the workers' claims for which they had fought tooth and nail.

Nevertheless, for reasons which depend on history, on the assimilating nature of colonization and on the origin of these leaders, it should be pointed out that these leaders placed a higher priority on social freedom than political freedom. It was necessary to wait for the creation of the Reunion Communist Party in 1959 for this priority to be reversed since it was then realized that true social freedom could only be acquired by political liberation of the country from the colonial yoke.

CANGY: According to the Reunion Communist Party, will Reunion always be a colony?

HOARAU: Absolutely. The inhabitants of Reunion cannot make any fundamental decision concerning their country. Their entire economy is based on foreign needs. Finally, their entity is constantly ridiculed, denied or folklorized for political requirements, for depersonalization or for the demands of capitalist tourism.

CANGY: Then, you are saying that only democratic and popular autonomy would put an end to the colonial situation of Reunion. Can you tell us exactly what this means?

HOARAU: First of all, there is a political significance: "Reunion for the inhabitants of Reunion." This means that Reunion belongs to the men and women who inhabit this country, who love it and desire its advance and the desire of its people to decide, i.e., to decide on the destiny of Reunion and of the control of the affairs of the nation.

Then, there is an economic, social and cultural significance. This means the implementation of the dynamics of development in all areas, which requires a consistent anti-imperialist orientation.

CANGY: The Reunion Communist Party is being reproached for a certain amount of ambiguity with respect to the problem of French troops in Reunion. If Reunion were to become autonomous tomorrow, would you demand the eventual departure of these troops?

HOARAU: This problem goes beyond the borders of our island. At the present time in our region, an anti-imperialist struggle requires that the Indian Ocean be converted to a peaceful zone. Among other things, this assumes the disappearance of bases, the existence of free commercial traffic in the Indian Ocean, the diminution (up to complete disappearance) of fleets of warships, the prohibition of stockpiling of nuclear weapons, etc.

As for the military shock troops of the French Army which are massively based here, their presence forms a part of the imperialist disposition of troops in the region. The Reunion Communist Party has not waited for the granting of autonomy of Reunion to denounce this situation and to demand their departure. Everybody knows this, especially our Mauritian friends.

Consequently, the position of the Reunion Communist Party does not suffer from any ambiguity. The only ones who see any ambiguity in its position are those who wish to see it at any price.

CANGY: On the day after the fifth Convention of the Reunion Communist Party, what are the prospects for your party in Reunion?

HOARAU: We believe that events are moving very fast throughout the world and in our region particularly. Great changes are going to take place and we believe that our country cannot remain isolated from these changes. At any rate, our party will do everything in its power to remain in the mainstream of these changes. For this purpose, our fifth convention has defined a fundamental objective, namely, to strengthen our party in every aspect in order to become firmly and permanently entrenched among the masses of the people.

CANGY: In electoral terms, the Reunion Communist Party has never progressed beyond the level of 40 percent of the votes cast. Nevertheless, you seem to be quite confident that, if the people of Reunion were to be permitted the opportunity of achieving selfdetermination, they would select to adopt the status of autonomy.

HOARAU: I would like you to know that the elections held in Reunion have been thoroughly rigged.

First of all, there exists censorship against the Reunion Communist Party. This party, which is the largest one on the island, and its representatives have never enjoyed the right to appear on government radio and television (FR3) to defend their arguments although they are regularly attacked on these media by the right wing and its representatives. This systematic censorship totally perverts democratic expression.

Furthermore, government welfare assistance is widespread in Reunion (more than 300,000 out of a total population of 500,000 inhabitants receive aid from the government). This welfare is used by the right wing as a real political weapon, as genuine blackmail for the elimination of welfare. You know that when people have only these payments as source of income to live on, blackmail is very effective. This is a terrible weapon which is held by the right wing at the time that elections are held.

There also exists the tactic of emigration. By forcing more than 6,000 youths, belonging to the mass of the population, to leave for France every year, the authorities are pursuing an obvious political objective, namely, to completely drain our electorate. By the end of 5 years, 30,000 potential voters have been eliminated. That is a considerable number!

Finally, electoral fraud itself is used during elections (falsified voter lists, repeat voting, violence, etc.).

Therefore, when you add up the effect of all these methods that are employed by the right wing to the detriment of the Reunion Communist Party, you wonder how it is possible for our party to receive so many votes and how it is possible that it is the leading party of the island.

To tell the truth, we are convinced that, if elections were to be held under normal conditions, the Reunion Communist Party alone would obtain an absolute majority of all the votes cast.

Nevertheless, our objective is not to obtain 50 percent of the votes in the elections. We want to gather the men and women of Reunion into a front which represents the vast majority of voters so that they themselves may lead their country.

CANGY: When Reunion eventually becomes autonomous, what will your priorities be?

HOARAU: The type of autonomous government that we recommend for Reunion will be democratic in operation and popular in composition.

The organizations to be employed will consist essentially of a legislative assembly, an executive branch and an agency that will cooperate with these two.

With regard to the economic area, we have expressed the principles which are to guide the actions of officials in order to prevent any possible return to colonial domination, to put an end to doing business only with France, to put an end to France's monopoly, to have the autonomous government participate in the activities of various sectors of the economy (participation which could amount to total control of certain sectors), to obtain agrarian reforms, diversification of agriculture, industrialization, a cultural policy responding to the needs of the masses, etc.

The urgency existing at the time of implementation of this program will determine the extent of the measures to be taken.

Finally, we insist that the French Government maintain and distribute the aid granted to Reunion. At the present time, this aid, which takes the form of transfer of public funds, amounts to approximately 6 to 7 billion new francs. Its maintenance and distribution constitute important elements with respect to realization of economic development of the island.

With regard to this point, we enjoy the support of the left wing in France, particularly that of the French Communist Party.

We demand the maintenance of aid for two reasons. First of all, as reparations for colonization of our country from the very beginning; secondly, as aid from the former mother country for development of our nation. At the moment that the "north-south dialogue" is on the agenda, the "have" nations find themselves with their backs to the wall. The underdeveloped countries are going to demand more than just words and promises.

CANGY: When we speak of decolonization of colonial territories, we think of independence. Is the Reunion Communist Party afraid of independence?

HOARAU: When we speak about decolonization, we think of a hard battle which will involve the greatest number of people in our country. Decolonization will be obtained by them and for them.

Consequently, it is desirable to involve as many people as possible in the struggle. To do this, it will be necessary to combine slogans and credible objectives which will correspond to their basic aspirations and will be capable of leading them into the fray.

If, due to rightist opportunism or to some other reason, we yield to an easy way out or to impatience, we cut off the mass of people from the struggle, which only serves to furnish colonialism with an additional breathing spell.

True decolonization means involvement of an entire mass of people in a long and difficult combat based on an anticolonial plan that has been prepared from a concrete analysis of a concrete situation.

The situation on Reunion Island is not the same as in any other colony. It is a very special one. It is only necessary to come here to become aware of this fact. Not to take into account this special character and to attempt to mechanically apply to Reunion the analyses and methods which did the job in other countries is to scorn scientific analysis of a situation. This does not mean that one must not consider the experience of other nations. It is on the basis of all such statistics that we have determined our slogan. We believe that we are in the best position to do so and I must say that, in view of the results that we have obtained in all of our battles, history shows that we are right. There are no other explanations for the successes that the Reunion Communist Party has achieved among the masses of people. From this moment on, it fears nothing, least of all colonialism.

CANGY: Some countries in this region seem to want to push you along the path to independence and generally say that Reunion is destined to independence by history.

HOARAU: We now offer the arguments and the program which, in our opinion, correspond best to the fundamental aspirations of the masses of people of Reunion. We also say that the solution that we recommend is a just and reasonable one. As for saying that history destines Reunion to achievement of independence, we say that history will record the evolution which will be that of our country and of our region. What will be the change in the situation? What will be the status of our islands within a given number of years when the region will have been entirely transformed and when South Africa will have been liberated from the regime of racist oppression that it now knows? We don't know. Will Reunion be independent? Will it belong to a

large federation of islands located in this region? Who can know this? Who can assert this? We do not know whether Reunion is destined to achieve independence. Maybe yes, maybe no. It is up to the people of Reunion to decide. It is obvious that the situation in the region will depend on the decision that is made by the people of Reunion.

CANGY: Therefore, the Reunion Communist Party does not close the door to independence, does it?

HOARAU: The Reunion Communist Party does not close the door to any choice that the people of Reunion will make at a given time or place.

CANGY: Some individuals seem to think that your present slogan is only a stage in the process of decolonization of Reunion.

HOARUA: Everything is a stage for something else. History reflects a series of successive stages.

Furthermore, let us analyze the following problem. Our adversaries attack us, saying: "You are not sincere. Your autonomy program is an enormous piece of hypocrisy. You propose it because you know that the people are afraid of independence. However, you hide independence behind autonomy and this is an intellectual and political swindle." They tell us "Confess that you are for independence." Or else the opponents carry on a bit of propaganda and say "Autonomy really means independence." Now, the question which is asked, namely, whether our autonomy program is a step towards independence, is a question which is politically dangerous.

If we answer "no," we appear to be the worst idiots in history since it would be said that the Reunion Communist Party in 1980 is in the process of freezing a given position for centuries or forever. One would wonder where we obtained the right to say that this is the definitive and final solution.

On the other hand, if we answer "yes, this is a step on the road to independence," our opponents would say "You see now! This is a hypocritical view which has been unmasked!"

As viewed by the Reunion Communist Party, autonomy is a stage in the development of Reunion whose limits we cannot establish. We have no idea as to the length of time that this stage will last.

7619
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

POSSIBLE FRENCH WEAPONS--The minister of defense has noted that France is reportedly ready to sell armaments to Somalia. "We must find the financing for them, as France's attitude is purely commercial." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 20]

CSO: 4400

SOUTH AFRICA

REDISTRIBUTION OF POWER, PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 80 p 10

["Perspective" Column by Anne-Marie Mischke: "This Is How South Africa's Power Domain is Broadened"]

[Text] While the Presidential Council is beginning to take shape both criticism and expectations of and about this new institution are being voiced. There are warnings about pot holes in which we must not be trapped and there are arguments about the way the council should work. In this interview Prof Gerrit Olivier of the University of Pretoria's Department of Political Science was sounded out about the aspects of the problems surrounding the council.

At this moment South Africa is in the midst of a transformation crisis and the Presidential Council can be regarded as an instrument for identifying problems and bringing about a new working structure, stated Professor Olivier.

The crisis of distribution and the crisis of participation are elements of this transformation crisis.

As for the first one, this has to do with a better distribution of goods and prosperity and can be brought about through economic development. However, the crisis of participation is a much more serious problem and this will be more difficult to resolve. Material improvement and improved education are simply leading to higher aspirations and the possibility of conflict arises when the people do not have institutions through which they can meaningfully participate in the decisionmaking process.

Seen from a broad point of view the greatest task now is the creation of legitimate institution through which everybody can participate in this in a meaningful way.

But then Professor Olivier warns that the Presidential Council must not be regarded as a magic wand which can get rid of the problems all at once. To be sure it is an important expedient for identifying problems and establishing working structures. The most encouraging aspect of the Presidential Council is that through it the whites are getting away from the age-old approach that they alone are to manage things for all of South Africa.

At the same time the council actually represents a form of redistribution of power.

It is being realized that the whites alone cannot cope with all the threats if national power equates to white power; so there has to be a distribution of power.

In this respect Professor Olivier is careful not to discuss either sharing of power or division of power. He explains that what he means by distribution of power is that the republic's power domain is broadened and the power components strengthened by involving the coloreds and the Indians.

"A new force is being created in the political system and in so doing, in the course of time, bridging loyalties will be developed with respect to common interests"; is how he put it.

As for the way in which the Presidential Council will be working Professor Olivier assumed the following stand with respect to a couple of important matters:

Authority must continue to be concentrated in parliament as is presently the case. This will mean that parliament can act as a policy renewer and will be able to put the stamp of legality on the process of change.

A strong central power is necessary in order to counter at the crisis being caused by the present transformation process. While the process is going on, the homelands must continue to develop, order must be maintained and well-being created. This will be impossible without a strong central power.

There will have to be quick results and these must be visible.

Urgency

Professor Olivier says that he has problems with the point of view that the Presidential Council will have time to consider things quietly for a long time. That is the ideal situation; however, with an eye to the attack upon us, and as matters stand in our neighboring countries, time is against us. Results must therefore be on hand soon.

Moreover, they must be visible. People must feel that such results are legitimate, that the Presidential Council's recommendations to parliament are authoritative and that subsequently these will also be carried out.

If it should turn out that there will be bickering about the recommendations of the Presidential Council, or should these be looked upon as simply a rubber stamp of the government, they cannot succeed. The council must have a strong input in determining policy.

Also one should not expect the Presidential Council to change the South African political system from A to Z.

Certain guidelines are already there and decentralization is one of them. The prime minister even points to the possibility of a confederation. The Presidential Council must work within this framework.

The policy of area collaboration which has just been announced is also creating a new dimension with respect to the homelands and should be given further consideration by the Presidential Council.

Professor Olivier said that people are now being careful about providing only an economic and not a political context to area collaboration. Yet he thinks that this is unavoidable because all development in South Africa is being politicized. Area collaboration can coincide with the development of a confederal structure.

The rationale of our present political development is that there can be no power sharing with blacks in parliament, for then a permanent minority group would be created again in this country.

It is necessary to be relentless in seeing to it that the Presidential Council along with the parliament of the republic will be one of the components of the confederation.

The Area Basis

The leaders of the other components could deal with the government on an area basis. For example, Chief Minister Buthelezi could discuss the arrangements for Natal and President Mangope those for Western Transvaal.

A collaboration structure on an area basis should be instituted as soon as possible and according to Professor Olivier a development bank and growth points outside the homelands are not sufficient.

The merits of Minister Alwyn Schlesbusch's view that the Presidential Council must preferably meet in the chamber are understandable, but this must not be an absolute rule.

According to Professor Olivier the arrangement of the Presidential Council meetings must be left to the discretion of the chairman.

If the public is not going to have any concept at all of what is being discussed in the Presidential Council, this would have a depreciating effect on political dialog. Ultimately the council would also experience difficulties in recruiting support for its recommendations since the general public would not be involved in the exchange of ideas.

7964

CSO: 4408

COMMENTARIES ON PARTY UNITY, PIVOTAL POINTS

Party Unity

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 12 Sep 80 p 12

["Perspective" Column by Otto Krause: "Renewal Makes for Unity"]

[Text] If consideration is given to the things which have taken place in past weeks: the reorganization of the cabinet, the prime minister's great persuasive efforts at the Transvaal Nationalist Party (NP) Congress and its wide acceptance then it becomes clear that in this new era there is not going to be an easy splitting up of the NP.

After all the talk of divisiveness and splintering, ever since the Craven episode back in March, the NP is now effectively united and moreover it is now on a new political course.

Once again the NP has surprisingly and effectively managed to undergo renewal and yet remain united.

When a party which has been in power as long as the NP manages to do this sort of thing again, then its time to ask how and why.

In addition, it must be pointed out that the NP of 1948 is certainly not the NP of today despite all the talk of firmness of principle extending to each remote cranny of policy.

Not Easy

But even the most trusted members of our old guard will come to acknowledge that it is actually a good thing for the NP to have adapted itself to the demands of the new era. The party knows that its 1948 model could not really weather the storms of 1980.

But sometimes bringing about renewal has not always been easy and this is something which all of us must admit.

Now I want to say that the painful trudging of some of our transitional phases is due to certain assumptions in our policy which today, to be sure after three decades, have no longer seemed to be so important; yet they managed to influence our thinking for a long time.

I would say that the first of these assumptions is the supposition that South Africa really practices a two-party system with the constant possibility of an alternative government.

Technically speaking we do have such a two-party system in our country and this is a good thing, because it helps to keep the ruling party on its toes.

But for all practical party political purposes, ever since the fifties South Africa has not had a creditable alternative government.

The Outward Picture

Yet for a long time we have behaved as though we have had to meet all the requirements of a party in a two-party system. Thus the NP has for too long placed emphasis on its consistency of policy, on its old broad principle of steadfastness and the thinking that it never changes. This is because in a two-party system this is how a party behaves; it assumes (completely erroneously) that it has a lease on all wisdom. Thus this is the picture that it must maintain outwardly. It is all a part of its political style.

However, when we look upon the reality of our situation, then these dangers do not actually appear to be as bad.

Of course, there are dangers for a nation such as ours in a world of increasing radicalism and it is never sensible to assume a carefree attitude; but at the same time we must recognize that in our immediate surroundings there is still a high degree of respect for our efficiency and also our readiness for collaboration.

We are now endeavoring to apply this readiness to a solution in South Africa. It is also a cardinal aspect of our new existence strategy, but it is all too clear that the exaggeration of the dangers (as part of our political style) has long kept us from adopting new possibilities.

Yet despite these inhibiting assumptions the NP has succeeded in accomplishing a renewal and maintaining party unity. Now we must ask how and why...

New Ways

Renewal (all of us must now look into this) came about mainly because of the takeover by a new prime minister. So far, under each prime minister, a certain amount of rigidity has been creeping in. A feeling then arose that new ways must be found and thus the new leader implemented a renewal action.

This has always taken place against a background of lively discussions, in inner circles as well as in the Afrikaner press, and has dealt with the course which the nation should undertake. Moreover there are also factions within the NP (North/South, enlightened/conservative) and although they all regret this factionalism it has contributed to the realism of the debates and in practice has helped along renewal through competitive attitudes.

Should there be no factions one day, that would be a sign of danger for the NP.

To be sure each new prime minister has had to go through a period of in-house difficulties marked with tensions and talk of splintering; but ultimately the NP has remained united.

But why? The fact that renewal has taken place each time is paradoxical and certainly the foremost reason for the preservation of unity. In addition, each Nationalist Party member knows in his heart that what we are dealing with is national interest and not an ad-hoc policy, ideology or outlook on life. Although often the debate is conducted along such considerations, usually, it is the aspect of national interest which turns the scale.

In addition, I want to state that we are also entering a new phase of maturity in this respect. The debate is more about the question of short-term and long-term national interest and is being conducted in much less obstinate terms of ideology, necessity for consistency and other things. This is a very healthy sign as it attests to a new realism about our situation and also to the fact that the influence of the worn-out assumptions, which I have mentioned, is on the decline.

As it is working out, sometimes in mysterious ways, we are actually taking heart with respect to the Nationalist Party.

Pivotal Points

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 17 Sep 80 p 8

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "Afrikaners Are on the Move"]

[Text] During past months, things have been going better with respect to Afrikaner unity and the prime minister is becoming more and more the man of unification who is mobilizing the nation behind a clear course of action.

In the course of newspaper commentaries and stands taken on political views, various themes from various books have been observed and evaluated with many arguments.

Sometimes one cause supplants another in actuality and some of us are easily affected--and driven from our course also by the reaction of readers.

Everyone who discusses politics (and this means every other Afrikaner) feels the need of summing up things once more, repeating basic arguments to himself and reanalyzing again.

I feel the need to underline again three pivoting points in the politics of today.

Obstruct

The fact that there are accentuations in politics among Afrikaner nationalists is something which we have learned to accept. Acknowledging this can have the negative effect of having this become a cover for group formations which obstruct the progress of policy and delay political options.

Without fear of contradiction I can say that during the past months things have gone better with regard to Afrikaner unity.

This indicated that the average Afrikaner person is willing to look at our political problem straightforwardly.

The finality of our situation in Southern Africa is liberating us from wishful thinking, eye blinders, the comfortable path of least resistance and the hope that the long road of political evolution will surely take care of us.

We are being liberated from a false conservatism which only wants to hold on to the past (political policies, national relations, customs of coexistence) simply because this represents the status of past times. Such an attitude is not conservative, but reactionary.

The new pure conservatism among our people is the readiness to set Afrikaner interests as the criterion for each renewal and change of policy.

Out of this motivation to preserve (exactly by being politically dynamic and creative and by breaking through impasses) Afrikaner harmony is now becoming very strong.

Plan

The prime minister, who was at first branded as the creator of schisms, is now becoming more and more the man of unification who is mobilizing the nation behind a clear course of action.

The steadily growing Afrikaner harmony is becoming the pivotal point of our policy.

Yet another pivotal point is the fact that we are keeping on working with a basic political plan which has specific aims. We are not floating out in the open sea as some people would like to believe.

P.W. Botha calls his basic plan a national strategy against a total attack.

Figuring among the chapters of this basic plan are the meaningful abolition of discrimination, the establishment of economic integration between races and national groups in decentralized economic areas, a new agreement on cogoverning between whites, coloreds and Asiatics and a confederation type of joint governing between the Republic of South Africa and the black people.

The steadily maturing basic plan is a subsequent important pivotal point in our policy.

Arrangement

The negotiating machinery is the third pivotal point which I want to mention today.

No basic plan, no political ideology and no dispensing of peace and prosperity in South Africa is possible without accord and collaboration between our national groups over basic matters. We have irrevocably entered the epoch of consultation and stipulation, of mutually acceptable proposals before there can be progress, and the epoch of thorough discussions of subjects.

We are making arrangements for a future political, economic and social order.

If we Afrikaners cling to these three pivotal points we shall be well on our way from the drifting in which we can so easily be entrapped.

SABRA'S ULTRACONSERVATIVE VIEWS CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Sep 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Flights of Fancy"]

[Text] In the past leading figures of SABRA [South African Bureau for Race Affairs] have insisted that their organization is not a policymaking body, but an academic study group. If one accepts this view, then it is also necessary to admit that SABRA has the right to theorize about important national affairs and to do so in a far-reaching and radical manner.

Yet there necessarily arises doubt as to what contribution can be made by a study group if it does not take into account the existing reality about itself and, through its flights of fancy, succeeds only in throwing into further disarray an already delicate and complicated national situation.

Against this background it is justifiable to ask what the chairman of SABRA wanted to achieve this week, during the organization's congress in Pretoria, with his introductory speech. Let's mention only a few examples taken from his speech: The continued presence of coloreds in white lands is contrary to the principle of self-determination; the survival of the Afrikaner cannot be guaranteed by a constitutional model which may be presented for whites, coloreds and Indians; whites must start planning for a country which shall be uncontestably theirs; separation of races is necessary in South Africa and this makes for a political system of complete self-determination for each racial group in its own land and under its own authority.

It is true that there are whites who, not necessarily out of feelings of hate, dream of a South African utopia without the coloreds and that there are coloreds who dream of a country without the whites. But it is a risky escape for an organization like SABRA to give white dreamers the impression that the South African realities can really be spirited away.

What can possibly be achieved by implications, now already being intimated, that the Presidential Council will not be able to come up with a constitutional arrangement which will be able to guarantee the survival of the Afrikaner and of other groups? What is meant by "complete self-determination for each racial group in its own territory?"...and among other things even a colored homeland which has already been rejected by the government and by the coloreds themselves? Can we really talk about a "white economy"? Such a thing has never yet existed in this country.

In past decades SABRA has found itself in several storms as a result of certain arguments by its leaders, including those who favor a colored homeland. In the process, the organization has lost influential members. If it goes on ignoring realities then we can certainly ask whether it still has any practical contributions to make in the circumstances of today.

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA YOUTH, AFRIKANER STUDENTS FORMING ORGANIZATION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 16 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Amanda Botha: "First Alliance Between Whites and Blacks"]

[Text] Capetown--The Afrikaner-Black Foundation, the first alliance of its kind in South Africa was founded in the course of the weekend after negotiations between students of Stellenbosch University and youth leaders of the Zulu organization INKATHA.

The Afrikaner-Black Foundation was brought into being for the purpose of establishing a better understanding between blacks and whites.

A statement which was simultaneously issued in Stellenbosch and Ulundi dealing with this matter was signed by Nick Koornhoof and Frans Foelofse, two Stellenbosch University student council members, and Simon Maphalala and Musa Mkize, respectively secretary and chairman of the youth wing of INKATHA.

According to Roelofse's statement yesterday, offices of the foundation will soon be opened in Stellenbosch and in Ulundi. The foundation has the full support of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Prof Mike de Vries, the rector of Stellenbosch University.

The four leaders who signed the agreement for the alliance form the managing committee of the foundation. The foundation will consist of a "thinking scrum" of 20 members; 10 students from Stellenbosch and 10 youth members of INKATHA will be serving in it.

Replaced

According to the statement as issued, the foundation will dedicate itself to the "establishment of a new South Africa."

This entails an order of things in which discrimination, improper practices and incomplete political models will be replaced and substituted with new things so that a more functional and more acceptable South Africa can be created for all its inhabitants.

The foundation was the result of a meeting held in June of this year in Ulundi between Koornhoof and Roelofse and the youth leaders of INKATHA. In the course of

the meeting, it was agreed that "superficial political chatter in cocktail parties" cannot bring about peaceful change in South Africa. Only a partnership between blacks and whites can administer an orderly change in South Africa.

It was agreed that the foundation shall rest upon a "scientific and academic basis," although it will certainly develop into a body having political shadings. Membership in the foundation shall be obtainable only at the invitation of the management committee.

The activities of this body are in principle being planned for a term of 3 years. Thereafter its rights to existence will be reconsidered.

Among the things which have already been planned is the arrangement that the "thinking scrum" will analyze selected publications in an academic manner and subsequently will formulate proposals which will be made available to interested groups in South Africa.

An effort will be made to improve relations between blacks and whites. Leadership seminars will be arranged and these will serve this purpose of improving the quality of leadership. Also a program will be launched for "identifying a conflict and countering it."

Tours within the country and abroad will also be arranged for the purpose of propagating the aims and ideals of the foundation.

7964

CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CISKEI CRITICIZE SCHOOL CLOSINGS--Port Elizabeth--Serious concern prevails in Ciskei government circles over the school disorders which are now affecting this national state and which have already led to the death of four persons. It is suspected that the banned African Nationalist Congress is playing a big role in these disorders. Criticism has already been voiced on Minister of Education Ferdi Hartzenberg's decision to close schools in urban regions of the Eastern Cape and elsewhere. Ciskei leaders regard this as a tactical error especially with regard to the closing of schools in Port Elizabeth. Ciskei claims that it has a great influence in Port Elizabeth's black areas. Government spokesmen point out that 80 percent of the black people of Port Elizabeth are Ciskei voters. One of the spokesmen indicated that the Ciskei schools are being greatly influenced by the urban regions and students are being forced to collaborate by means of threats. This was also the case at the Fort Hare University where students who returned to attend classes received threatening letters. Rev W.M. Xaba, Ciskei's minister of agriculture and forestry, stated that Dr Hartzenberg's school closings only profits the enemy. He pointed out that the ANC has stated that 1980 is the year of organization and school children are one of its main objectives. The school closings are causing great frustration among children and the ANC is exploiting this situation. Students are being told that they can get a better education elsewhere. They are thus being enticed to leave the country and trained as terrorists, said Xaba. [Text] Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 80 p 33] 7964

CSO: 4408

REVIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS, POLITICAL SITUATION

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Oct 80 pp 2103-2105

[Article by Victor Ndovi]

[Excerpt]

EXACTLY three years ago this month (October) combined Anglo-American efforts foiled an alleged multi-national invasion of Togo. According to the Togolese authorities the brains behind this mercenary attempt to wrest political power from President Gnassingbe Eyadema were the sons of Togo's first civilian chief of state, the late Sylvanus Olympio, who was killed in the country's first military coup in 1963 engineered by the incumbent head of state Eyadema.

Eyadema has accused Bonito and Gilchrist Olympio, both exiled in Paris, of persistently scheming to oust him violently.

Despite this lapse in time the mercenary issue remains the one most sensitive aspects of Togolese politics. In August this year, after press reports in the United States alleging gross human rights abuses in Togo, Eyadema dispatched his Foreign Minister, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, at the head of a top-level government team to the US and Europe to burnish Togo's tarnished human rights image.

In addition to appearing on television and radio Akakpo-Ahianyo was also instructed to buy space in newspapers and other publications and to invite journalists from these establishments to Togo to verify the allegations of human rights violations. The newsmen's trips and stay in Togo were at government expense.

However, Togolese officials strenuously kept away all the relevant aspects of their domestic politics which were contained in the American press reports. Instead the journalists were chauffeur-driven to areas where the government has established development projects. Some of these projects, however, remain static.

A good example is an area just outside the capital, Lomé, on the road to Kpalime, where the Libyan Development Bank, with offices in Lomé, has lent the Togolese unspecified sums of money for agricultural development in the area. But up to now there is nothing to show except for the signposts indicating the areas earmarked for agricultural development.

¶ In the local press, particularly on radio and television, there are programmes praising his "wise" leadership. Added to that are the groups of dancers, "les animations," formed by the party, so the officials claim, who are paid and whose uniforms are bought by the government. These dancers are said to comprise chiefly northerners many of whom also act as paid government informers. Eyadema himself is a Kabre from the north.

The presence of informers among the dancers entertaining the President suggests strict security in the country. Indeed Togolese do not openly discuss domestic politics for fear of being victimised. There

are unconfirmed reports of people mysteriously disappearing for expressing opposing views to the government. Such arrests are always blamed on the army which plays a vital background role in Togolese politics.

Although the government is almost wholly civilian, except for Eyadema and one or two others, the army is the real political arbiter. In addition to being head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Eyadema is also Defence Minister. Close behind him are the southerners, Col. Yamvi Assila, the deputy chief of staff, and Lt.-Col. Koffi Kongo, head of military intelligence, a brilliant and the most feared army officer.

At times some of the senior army officials explain government policies even in the presence of the relevant government ministers. This strict security surveillance also extends to civilians.

visitors' movements in the country are closely monitored including their contacts. All the same the government maintains Togolese are among the most free Africans and that Togo has only six political prisoners. The six were placed on trial, attended by international observers, including those from the London-based human rights group Amnesty International, for their alleged part in the abortive mercenary bid.

The trial itself has been heavily criticised by some of the international observers. The Amnesty International observer states in a written report that the trial was improperly conducted.

Serious questions have also been raised over the treatment of the six prisoners. Sanvée was severely tortured by the security authorities in an attempt to obtain a confession. As a result he developed mental problems. There are independent medical accounts to confirm his ill-health. Besides, the prisoners are frequently transferred from one jail to another to conceal their real whereabouts. Added to that are doubts concerning the location of Saturn Ayite, one of the prisoners freed in an amnesty granted by Eyadema but whose whereabouts have not been accounted for.

Despite all these bizarre internal politics Eyadema has managed in the last 13 years to weld together a sense of national unity. He has also ensured the even spread of development to as many parts of the country as possible. And he has been careful to maintain an ethnic balance in the country's centres of power.

In the three main centres of power, the party's politburo, which is the top policy-making body in the country, the party central committee and the cabinet, all the country's regions are fairly represented. Of the nine politburo members four are from the north, four from the south and one from the centre. In fact the most powerful political figure next to Eyadema is the Interior and Information Minister, Kpotivi Tevi Djidjogbe-Lacle, a southerner. As Interior Minister he is in charge of all internal security and regional administration. He is also a senior politburo member.

Of the three most senior ministers, two including Djidjogbe-Lacle are from the south. For 10 years Djidjogbe-Lacle was directeur du cabinet, a post now held by the northerner, Fombara Ouitara Natchaba. However, all this has proved costly to Eyadema. There are now frequent charges of nepotism and ethnic favouritism against some government ministers and top officials in the state enterprises. Eyadema has responded by often reshuffling his government, partly to cut out dead wood and to maintain efficiency.

Particularly discontented are the lowly-paid and the unemployed. Wages are pitifully low and unemployment is fast rising. Official statistics, however, remain unavailable.

The government's extravagant spending in certain areas of the economy remains questionable.

In many parts of the country roads are in a very bad state, schools remain poorly constructed and hospitals acutely inadequate. In Lomé itself insanitary conditions are rife. Official explanation for some of these discrepancies, especially over poorly-built schools without proper facilities, is that the government does not want to alienate pupils from their local environment.

Externally Eyadema has tried unsuccessfully to mediate in the Chadian dispute. Togo also continues to have border problems with its eastern neighbour Benin and its western neighbour Ghana.

To worsen the situation there are a number of Ghanaian women in Togo engaged in prostitution. There are also Nigerians and Ghanaians involved in illicit currency deals on the black market. These problems are known and openly admitted by the Togolese authorities but no action has been taken.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--According to a decree signed by the founder of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People], President of the Republic, minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Togolese armed forces, Col Chango Bawbadi has been appointed chief of the military cabinet at the presidency of the Republic and is in charge of the armed forces veterans; Col Kongo Koffi has been appointed inspector of the Togolese armed forces; Lt Col Amegee Yao Mawulikplimi has been named deputy chief of the general staff of the Togolese armed forces. Finally, Major Walla Sizing has been appointed commander of the 2nd joint regiment in Lama-Kara, replacing Col Amegee Yao Mawulikplimi. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 80 p 14]

CSO: 4400

DETAILS ON COUP ATTEMPT REPORTED

Dissidents Plot Smashed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA's security forces have smashed a plot to topple the Government, President Kaunda disclosed at a Press conference at State House yesterday.

Dr Kaunda said the plot was planned by a clique of Zambian dissidents who had hired a gang of Katangese mercenaries in collaboration with racist South Africa.

The mercenaries had planned to strike on October 16 and 17, but the Zambian defence and security forces moved in to smash them 24 hours before they could launch their plot.

The President said a number of Zambians behind the plot had been arrested and more than 40 of the mercenaries captured.

He revealed that according to the maps confiscated from the plotters, several strategic installations such as State House, Zambia Broadcasting Services, the Lusaka International Airport, Arrakan barracks and the residence of the commander of the Zambia Army were targets of the attack by the hired private army which was flushed out of their Chilanga base outside the capital.

Dr Kaunda said police were looking for a former Cabinet minister, a white Zambian and another man to help them with investigations. He did not name them.

He warned people, especially on the Copperbelt, to be on the lookout as the ~~Chilanga mercenaries~~ had been scattered. Since their total number was not known, some of them might be on the Copperbelt, the President said.

Dr Kaunda also announced that three Zambia Army officers were involved in the plot, but declined to name them, as this would prejudice court proceedings.

Convicted

One of them, he said, had already been suspended in connection with theft by servant, a charge for which he was convicted and had been awaiting his appeal to the High Court.

I am conscious of the fact that I cannot reveal the names here because I believe the State will like to prosecute those involved," Dr Kaunda said.

In the case of the army officers, the President declined to mention their ranks, saying: "I am walking a tight-rope. I am really handicapped about whether I should do that."

But, he said, there was quite a number of Zambians picked up and investigations were continuing to find out how many they were.

"However, we are quite clear that the leadership of the gang is Zambian and the soldiers of fortune are Zaireans," he said.

The President exonerated the Zambia national defence force, saying its good name had not been tarnished because investigations carried out which, he said, were thorough, only implicated three army officers in the plot.

Explaining the climax leading to the present situation, the President said security forces at their Sesheke garrison in Western Province received a message from South African soldiers demanding to have a meeting with them.

At the time, secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, was in the province and he instructed the Zambian soldiers not to do what the South Africans demanded, saying they should go through a third party who would contact the Zambian government for them.

This happened on September

a couple of days after that, a message was repeated. On Friday before October 16, he received an ultimatum from the commander of the South African soldiers to our Sesheke garrison commander, saying if their request was not met, they (South Africans) were going to bombard Sesheke," Dr Kaunda said.

Mr Zulu later informed Dr Kaunda that he had refused to meet the South African demands again and the President agreed with him, insisting on the racist soldiers going through a third party.

"By that time, intelligence reports were being received that there was a gang of foreigners preparing to topple this Government hired by certain Zambian elements.

"Naturally, we were following these reports. And time did come when we learnt authoritatively that the gang was going to attack on the night of October 16 and 17," he said.

Dr Kaunda, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, gave instructions to Zambian forces to move in 24 hours before the enemy struck.

"The story is well-known from there," he said.

He added: "Our boys moved in and uprooted the enemy. Two were killed and two others were captured.

"It seemed they knew that we were going to attack first and dispersed," he said and saluted the Zambian forces for their gallantry. He paid tribute to the people of Mumbwa in the Shibuyunji area for their vigilance and cooperation with the security forces.

Dr Kaunda described Zambians detained in connection with the plot as anti-revolutionaries who wanted to amass money through exploiting the people.

"These people, he said, might have been frightened by the Anti-Corruption Bill which was passed by Parliament recently as an Act.

"Perhaps they feared that it would reveal some of their dark corners," he said.

Asked whether the plot had weighed him down, Dr Kaunda said: "I don't know. How do you look at me? How are you weighing me?"

But he added that he was a democrat who loved mankind. His leadership on the people of Zambia depended on the people's trust and confidence in him and not on "thugs and gangsters."

if the great people of Zambia say I should continue working for them in this way, I will continue. But if they tell me that I should go to become a peasant farmer, I will go straight home at Shambalekale and start ploughing with a hoe.

"That is my line. I am genuine — gangsters have no chance with me. None," he declared.

Dr Kaunda said Zambia's enemies had been plotting against the country since independence.

● A police spokesman announced in Lusaka last night that all essential workers in curfew affected areas should obtain red passes from the police to replace the white ones issued earlier, as they were now not valid.

Bus Station Sealed Off

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

ARMED police and Zambia Army personnel yesterday cordoned off the Kitwe main bus station (KMB) and searched all people coming in and going out of the area.

This is the first time security forces have spread their operations to public places.

Kitwe police chief, Mr Clement Mbangweta, could not say how many suspects were picked up. But he said the exercise was "routine."

People going in and out of the station were searched and those without national registration cards or other identity papers were detained.

More than 160 curfew breakers were arrested on the Copperbelt on Sunday, provincial police chief Mr Julius Zulu said.

Most of them were in Ndota Rural and in the townships who appeared to be ignorant of what was required of them during the curfew hours — from 19.00 hours to 6.00 every day, Zana reports.

The police chief commended residents in towns and areas throughout the province who he said were cooperative in observing the curfew.

In Solwezi, police shot and wounded a suspected thief in the early hours of yesterday.

The suspect, who was apprehended, is nursing wounds in Solwezi hospital in the intensive care unit.

North-Western province police chief, Mr Adam Shiyanda, said the man was seen carrying assorted goods at 04.00 hours by a police officer guarding the house of the province's Central Committee member, Mr Pine Liboma.

He said the officer ordered the man to stop, but he allegedly ignored this despite three warning shots being fired in the air.

Mr Shiyanda said the police man then shot and injured the suspect in the legs.

Provincial under-secretary Mr Josiah Kashila whose house was ransacked by thieves on Sunday, identified some of his property.

Last Friday, thieves broke into the house of the assistant secretary Mr Moses Kurweje and stole goods worth hundreds of Kwacha.

South Africa Implicated

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

YESTERDAY Zambians knew, once again, how lucky they are in having as their President the indomitable but loving Dr Kenneth Kaunda. He has foiled a plot which could have ruined Zambia by now.

There is no telling the magnitude nor the horror of that ruin had the diabolical plan, hatched in South Africa, taken place on October 16 with the treacherous support of local dissidents.

The President himself aptly summed up his courage over what has been happening when he divulged the sordid details of the plot to a hushed State House Press conference yesterday. He said:

"I was elected not to preside over the destruction of Zambia, but to preserve Zambia. I have a duty to maintain law and order in this country. The laws in Zambia must be obeyed."

That is rare courage in the face of destiny. It is genuine faith and unadulterated conviction for Zambia's well-being as a strong and united nation.

Such traits merit something more than fine words. They merit and demand the will to form clear-cut decisions; to adopt an unequivocal and realistic stand, and to take remedial action.

Dr Kaunda has already taken pre-emptive action by the security forces to foil the plot. Hence the dragnet, the arrests and now the curfew. Soon the gory details will be revealed, hopefully, in open court.

Yesterday's Press conference was a bit of an anticlimax. The people's appetite for more information was whetted but not satiated.

Patriots that they are, they were craving for the names of the local dissidents supposedly behind the plot. As it is they are left to vile rumour-mongering and 'witch-hunting'.

This might prove dangerous and actually help the enemy who is still lurking in the shadows ready to pounce at an opportune moment. But if we are genuine patriots, and not mere paper Zambians, we have to do the President's bidding.

Dr Kaunda explained that he could not divulge the names lest he prejudiced the matter in the eyes of the law. But he asked the people to watch out for all other details from the courts soon.

For the present it is incumbent on every genuine Zambian to be vigilant.

This is the time to prove that the security of the State does not only lie with the over-burdened but brave security forces alone but with every Zambian in every walk of life. That is vital.

It would be futile to forgo our unity as a nation just for the sake of a few "pieces of silver" by a few money-lovers. Workers and the trade unions too must avoid being used by subtle elements to subvert Zambia's unity.

There can be no doubt as to the gravity of the President's warning against their manipulation by the enemy.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-LABOR DIFFERENCES

Trade Union Leaders Meet

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions leaders will today meet officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services in Lusaka to iron out differences between the two, ZCTU general secretary, Mr Newsstead Zimba, announced yesterday.

"We shall discuss what went wrong between us and the minister (Mr Joshua Lumina). We are prepared to discuss anything that crops up during the meeting," Mr Zimba said.

Mr Zimba said the ZCTU had boycotted Mr Lumina's meetings a month ago because of his "unsubstantiated allegations against the labour movement."

Mr Lumina had blamed the ZCTU for the strikes in the country, saying they were politically motivated.

"The minister had gone too far in his attack. The boycott we made was to protest against his utterances," he said.

He said that the ZCTU would go with an open mind and ready for any subjects the minister might bring up.

At a State House Press conference on Monday, President Kaunda announced that he had received intelligence reports that Zambian dissidents had planned to use the labour movement to paralyse the country through strikes and topple the Government.

He said the mercenaries had planned to attack the country during this industrial unrest, but the security forces foiled their plot 24 hours before it was launched.

Mr Zimba, however, denied later in Kitwe that the labour movement was to be used by the mercenaries, saying: "As ZCTU we refuse to be used by foreign powers in their devious activities. We stand by the resolution of 1960 in which we pledged to work with and support UNIP. The resolution has never been revoked."

Mr Zimba said yesterday the meeting would also discuss the findings of the committee of inquiry into the Nakambala shooting incident in which about five workers at Nakambala Sugar Estate in Mazabuka were shot and wounded when police were called in to quell a strike over delays in getting their K156 salary increase.

The ZCTU at the time demanded an explanation as to why police opened fire "on unarmed workers" and the Government appointed a committee of inquiry headed by Mr David Lewanika to look into the matter. It presented its report to Mr Lumina early last month.

Meanwhile, a row has erupted between the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) branch officials in Kalulushi and the area governor, Mr Morgan Simwiri, with the union leaders vowing that they would never cooperate with the governor.

MUZ branch secretary and branch chairman Mr Webby Kaoma and Mr Robert Lihanga respectively, have claimed that the governor was ignorant on trade union matters.

The two union officials were commenting on Mr Simwiri's attack on MUZ when he warned the union last weekend to stop working against the Party.

He said that he was assured by the mining management that the jobs of the two union officials who stood for ward elections were safe.

The officials who stood for elections were Mr Philip Makasa who went through as Kalulushi ward vice-chairman and Mr Emmanuel Chimfwembe as ward chairman for Chambeshi.

In Ndola, ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, is expected to attend a meeting between Rover Zambia management and officials of the United Transport and Allied Workers Union today over workers' demands to have a branch manager in Ndola sacked.

ZNUT Official Resigns

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA National Union of Teachers general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, has been forced to resign.

The decision to remove Mr Kapini who has led the union for more than a decade was made at the two-day ZNUT annual executive council meeting at Adastru Primary School in Choma early this month.

Reasons for Mr Kapini's dismissal have not been announced and acting general secretary, Mr Albert Chibale, refused to discuss the matter in greater detail yesterday.

During the meeting, Mr Kapini was reported to have stormed out when he was asked to step down "in the best interest of the union."

However, Mr Chibale said Mr Kapini left the union on October 21. "He is no longer with us."

Mr Kapini could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Mr Chibale said during the meeting, there was a proposal that Mr Kapini should step down — which he "accepted willingly."

The council resolution on Mr Kapini reads: "The council has asked the general secretary, Mr Shiyenge Kapini, to resign his post in the best interests of the union."

~~The council thanked Mr Kapini for the "valuable" efforts he rendered to the union during his term of office.~~

Mr Kapini was elected ZNUT general secretary in 1970 after the resignation of Mr Muletambo Mubita.

At its Choma meeting, the union described that those who took up full time posts in the union in future would be on secondment "rather than resigning their teaching posts."

Tension

Mr Kapini's dismissal is a culmination of tension which had been mounting against him.

Last month, a number of branches demanded his removal for allegedly using the union to further his political ambitions.

On September 19, ZNUT Nchanga area secretary Mr Abson Simfukwe was suspended for allegedly campaigning for the dismissal of Mr Kapini — a move which was strongly opposed by local union officials.

Three days later, teachers in Kitwe passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Kapini, claiming that they were convinced he had "his sights on a higher political job, using the union as a ladder."

Mr Kapini denied the charges, describing them as "slanders."

Meanwhile, the council called on the Government to "quickly" announce and implement the improved salaries and conditions of service for teachers — an issue which has been dragging on since last year.

"It has been noted that the patience of teachers throughout the country is taken for granted by some people in authority despite the directives to solve our problems by President Kaunda."

The teachers condemned remarks made by Ndola governor Mr Alexander Kamukondo that he would make the district "hell" for some union leaders whom he accused of being disloyal to the Party and its Government.

They also attacked Labour and Social Services Minister Mr Joshua Lumina for criticising the teachers and railway men in Kabwe who went on strike last month.

Meanwhile Labour and Social Services acting permanent secretary Mr Stocker Makwaha said the report on the shooting incident at Nakambala sugar plantation presented to Mr Lumina last month will soon be made public.

ZAMBIA's economy will collapse if threats of a general strike are carried out by the labour movement, the Zambia Federation of Employers said yesterday.

ZFE chairman, Mr Kennan Nkwabulo, said his organisation was concerned about the tension between the Government, the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the employers' organisation.

The ZFE chairman described relations between his organisation and the ZCTU as "very cordial".

He also described the present labour situation as "spades of tension here and there" and the employer felt the tension of the threat of a nation-wide strike and was concerned, but not frightened.

Asked if the federation could do anything to improve relations between the unions and the Government, Mr Nkwabulo said:

"No. Under normal circumstances in the tripartite arrangement, the Government is supposed to act as the conciliator between the employers and the union."

According to the latest information bulletin of the ZFE, a tripartite consultative meeting was held on July 10 to discuss the President's speech to ZCTU leaders and labour market parties.

Reviewed

The employment situation in the country, the state of the economy and the formation of a tripartite committee to classify "essential services" were also reviewed.

In Kitwe, about 120 workers at Chilwele Batteries went on strike on Tuesday to protest against the alleged failure by management to award them annual wage increments.

They resumed work yesterday after the National Union of Transport and Allied Workers and the management promised to look into their grievances.

Chairman of the works council, Mr Bruce Chilongo, said the workers had waited for four months without getting their increments.

Mr Chilongo said the workers went on a one-hour strike demanding their rises.

But general secretary of the union, Mr Clement Mulenga, said the management was discussing the collective agreements and not the strike.

He declined to discuss the matter further and the company general manager could not be contacted for a comment.

● The Mineworkers Union of Zambia has warned that miners will take an industrial action if the local government administration is imposed on them.

This was one of the resolutions passed by the MUZ bi-annual conference

held in Livingstonia and resumed in Kitwe yesterday.

Delegates said the integration of mine townships with councils had been rejected by MUZ since independence.

"The intended Local Administration Bill was tantamount to repealing the Mine Township Act Cap 472.

"This action is worse than integration as it is aimed at depriving Zambians of their rights to choose councillors since the election of ward chairmen will only be confined to few Party cadres", the resolution said.

"It must be noted that the decentralisation of local authorities, if implemented, will replace the councils with the Party and its Government. If this happened, there could be a breakdown of local authority administration."

The delegates resolved that Zambia's economy had been at its lowest ebb for the last four to five years mainly because of inflation, the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and low copper prices.

Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina yesterday met members of the tripartite investigation committee on the Nakambala riots to review the report.

The meeting, which Mr Lumina chaired was attended by the ZCTU, ZFE and ministry officials.

The ZCTU was represented by its secretary general Mr Newstead Zimba.

A ministry spokesman said the public would be informed of the ministry's reaction to the report at a later date.

The tripartite committee, chaired by Mr David Lewanika, a lawyer and member of the Industrial Relations Court, was appointed on April 30 by Mr Lumina to investigate the Nakambala Sugar Estate riots which resulted into a number of people being shot and injured by police.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

ALL MAIZE HAULED--The National Agricultural and Marketing Board (Namboard) has now collected and transported all the maize to the main depots throughout the country, operations manager, Mr John Nyirenda, revealed yesterday. Mr Nyirenda said in an interview that the exercise had been accomplished on time because the maize yield this year was low due to poor rain. "We have been efficient this year because of the low crop yield," he said, adding that when yields were high, it took Namboard until December to finish collecting the grain. He reported that there were no losses of the grain this year despite the sudden downpours in some parts of the country. Mr Nyirenda also attributed the early finish of the exercise to fruitful meetings with the transporters hired to do the job. "They had co-operated with us extremely well during our regular meetings," he said. The operations manager said Namboard had hired 200 private trucks including Contract Haulage. He said except for 3,000 bags of rice in Kalabo area which needed to be transported to higher and dry ground, all the maize in the country had been hauled to the depots. The problem in Kalabo was undeveloped roads. Mr Nyirenda, however, said tractors were being mobilized to transport the cereal to safe grounds. He said maize in Lusaka, Mumbwa, Luapula, Eastern Province, Copperbelt, North-Western, Serenje and Southern Province had already been transported to main depots. But Mushi and Kabwe are yet to finish off transporting the grain. The number of bags that have not yet been ferried to the depots is negligible, he said. Last month general manager, Mr Daniel Luzongo, gave a three-week ultimatum to the transporters contracted by Namboard to finish off collecting maize. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 29 Oct 80 p 1]

ISLAMIC LEARNING CENTER--The Islamic Educational Trust of Zambia is to set up a non-profit-making centre of Islamic learning and vocational training in Lusaka, a spokesman has announced. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Oct 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

ZANU-PF URGED TO FOLLOW YUGOSLAV MODEL

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] What will the role of ZANU (PF) as a party be in the new Zimbabwe that lies ahead. Concern has already been expressed that while Parliament sits in its chambers, the Government is controlled by the party organization at 88 Manica Road, Salisbury.

The power of the party is, understandably, very great. It was through the party that the fundamental and necessary changes in our society were achieved. Those who participated in what has become known as "the struggle" understandably wish to have a major voice in the conduct of the nation's affairs. What is in doubt, is whether this is to be achieved through the elected members of Parliament, or by direct party influence.

In attempting to assess which road the country will take, it is often useful to examine the situation in other countries, particularly those which the Prime Minister and party have indicated they admire.

Yugoslavia is such a country. Because of its leadership by Marshal Tito, its assistance to ZANU (PF) during the war years, and its unorthodox and flexible socialism, it has attracted the attention of the party's political intellectuals.

What is the role of the party in Yugoslavia? Although--like ZANU (PF)--the Communist party led the country through a liberation war and revolution, it has renounced political power. In its programme, the party is described as the "leading social force," with its goals as the development of activity and initiative by personal example.

Marshal Tito himself warned that the party could adopt a leading role only if it constantly regained the trust of the workers. This could be done, he said, only if it is capable of "pointing out to the working people the ways and means of struggle for the achievement of a better and freer life."

A cardinal principle of the party is that membership "brings no privilege nor special social position."

The role of the Yugoslav Communist Party has changed over its history. Like ZANU (PF) it has had its "underground" period, and under its leader was the initiator of a liberation war and revolution. In the post-war period, it laid the foundations of a socialist state--but not one rigidly bound by ideology or bureaucracy.

The Yugoslav Communist Party admits that its leading role is "not assured in advance." The extent to which it is realized depends on the Yugoslavs themselves, and the ability of the party to be the true interpreter of the interests of all the nationalities within the country.

If ZANU (PF) follow such directions many fears within Zimbabwe will be laid to rest.

CSO: 4420

IMPORTANCE OF SALISBURY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text]

CANDIDATES in the Salisbury municipal elections next month have only a few days left in which to submit their nominations. We hope the voters will be given a wide choice of men and women from which to choose.

There should be no repeat of the apathy that has characterized so many previous city elections. For the first time all areas of Greater Salisbury are involved, and about 150 000 people are eligible in 36 wards, instead of only about 16 000 in 13 wards last time.

Special pages in today's Herald will show candidates and voters what Salisbury is all about and what makes it tick. The city machine is a big and complicated one that for the most part runs extremely efficiently.

The new council must build on this good foundation and fill in the gaps that prevent many residents from enjoying urban life to the full. The emphasis must be on what used to be the black areas.

The new councillors particularly can be expected to press for more housing and electricity connections, more recreation centres and community development projects, better roads and transport.

But the chances are that the voters, and the councillors, will have to be patient because the required improvements will not come quickly. Even if the finance were available from the central Government, the shortage of men and materials could inhibit development.

The quality of life will be better for more people in Salisbury. But municipal candidates must appreciate the difficulties and not make wild promises in their campaigning.

ZIMBABWE

IMF LOANS COULD RESTRICT POLICIES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Conditions attached to World Bank and International Monetary Fund loans could mean that Zimbabwe will have to tailor its economic and political policies.

In an interview with The Gazette this week, the Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala, said the problem of conditionality--the laying down of rules and conditions by the IMF and WB in exchange for loans--was a major cause of contention at the recent joint annual meeting of the two organizations in Washington.

Sovereignty

Most developing countries at the meeting, including Zimbabwe, felt some of the conditions laid down by the two bodies were too stringent and hampered development. When the IMF and the WB lend funds, their demands also effectively reduce a country's sovereignty, said the Minister.

While he agreed that the conditionality system should be changed, he believed in "conservative" change and did not go along with some more radical third-world countries that wanted to completely dismantle the system.

Mr Nkala added that membership in the IMF and WB would give Zimbabwe access to funds to meet short-term balance of payment shortfalls, and, through participation in the fund's Special Drawing Rights department, increase Zimbabwe's imports and stimulate trade.

On the problem of attracting private development capital, Mr Nkala said potential lenders will look at three areas:

The projects that need to be financed.

The Government's ability to repay loans.

And the country's stability.

"Projects must be viable or marginally so, and must be related to the most urgent needs of the country," said Mr Nkala. Zimbabwe already has a list of priority projects which are currently under review.

As for the ability to repay, the Minister said that most international financial institutions believed Zimbabwe could repay loans because of its ability "to export more and more."

Stability

On the question of stability, Mr Nkala accused some people of painting an excessively gloomy picture of Zimbabwe. These "distortions" have done the country harm, but this is being overcome by talking to "the right people overseas" and "getting them to come out here to see for themselves."

"People that I meet are deeply impressed by what we have achieved in the last six months and go away with a totally different view of conditions and prospects here," he said.

The Minister added that he did not believe Zimbabwe's policy of socialism is frightening away private investment. Said Mr Nkala: "Socialism exists in many forms throughout the world, and generally has not been an inhibiting factor. I think that you must bear in mind that it is not our policy to introduce a stereotyped form of socialism. We have seen the problems and difficulties that other countries have as a result of blind implementation of the socialist policies of others. We do not intend to follow that course."

CSO: 4420

FARMERS' PROSPECTS LOOK BRIGHT

Capetown THE CAPE TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 10

[Text]

White Rhodesian farmers were the backbone of the Rhodesian Front and provided the core of Ian Smith's support when he took UDI in November, 1965. They bore the brunt of sanctions and when the bush war got under way they were at the sharp end of it.

They endured hit-and-run attacks, lost many of their number, farmers' wives and children included, lived in a constant state of siege and often had to leave their farms to serve in the army or police reserve.

Now, under the black government they resisted for so long, their future could be bright. These days they are known as commercial farmers rather than white farmers — to be more in keeping with the non-racial spirit abroad in Zimbabwe and to make the clear distinction between their large-scale business type of farming and the smaller output of the tribal and peasant cultivators.

A man who opposed UDI, himself one of Zimbabwe's most successful farmers, was appointed Minister of Agriculture by Mr Robert Mugabe. He is Mr Dennis Norman, who in this interview with the Cape Times Central Africa Editor, ANTHONY RIDER, talks of his key role as one of two whites in the Mugabe cabinet, and gives a remarkable insight into that independent nation's problems and potential.

Contrary to general belief, the number of commercial farmers has not fallen drastically. There were 5 000 of them when the war flared anew in 1972 with the north-east incursions by Zanu. Only a few hundred have abandoned farming.

HOW ARE farmers responding to the changed situation in Zimbabwe?

First of all we have no war on our hands. We still have acts of banditry, a little bit of terrorism, but basically the war has ended. It's made a big difference to the farmer's way of life. Take stock theft. It was a major menace in the last part of the war. It has dwindled down to something like 110 to 130 head a week net loss. In the last week of January it was 4 500 a week, so there's been a dramatic reduction.

—The campaigns are over except for the reserve situation, so farmers can get on with their farming. They haven't every month to put on uniforms and leave their farms. Security in the rural areas has improved enormously and that is a tremendous relief to family life. This business of perpetually sleeping with weapons behind security screens and brick walls to a large extent has eased.

On the economic side sanctions have been lifted. The fuel situation has eased. There's no rationing. That means a bloke has one more restriction off his shoulders and he can plan his programme in the full knowledge he has adequate fuel.

On the negative side there is still this criminal element going round the country and people are getting roughed up, and there are question marks hanging in the minds of the farmer and his wife whether they should continue or how long they should continue.

So the government has a problem here of restoring full law and order, but I believe the measures introduced, if the police are reinforced with the army, as has been promised now, and they can get on top of this, there's no reason why the farmer should not settle down to a normal way of life again.

And farming prospects?

Well, we entered this new period with a new government with pretty low stocks on hand of grain, and predicted low stocks of beef, which have now come about. We have to ration the butcher, and we have a tobacco surplus. With the better grain prices now being offered we will have a maize surplus next year, which means we'll be able to feed the country and sell the surplus at a profit.

The beef shortage is partly seasonal (it's difficult to produce animals economically coming out of the winter), and the cost of feed is high because

of the higher grain and oilseed prices. So we've got a problem there to try to rectify the pricing schedule to get an even offtake of beef throughout the year. I'm currently looking at this one.

We've oversupplied the tobacco market this year with poor-quality leaf after a bad season last year. The Zimbabwe Tobacco Association will limit the amount of tobacco for auction next year. They've introduced a quota system for their growers and I believe that will lead to a better quality, because if you're limited in production you'll go for the better quality. I see no reason why we shouldn't very rapidly recapture our world position as quality producers.

Dairying

We try to look at dairying every six months rather than annually to make sure prices are right to keep up supplies. We have a bit of a shortage in some of the butters, the cheeses, but this could be seasonal. And we'll get an uptake of milk once the rains come.

So on balance the prospects are fairly good. Your question marks are law and order and political stability? Yes, and I have sufficient confidence in the Prime Minister for him to introduce political stability. I don't think we're heading for another election soon. One hears these rumours occasionally that the government will call a snap election or be forced into one. I don't believe it. I think the PM's majority is sufficient to see him through the first five-year term. So as time goes on I believe he will demonstrate there is political stability.

On law and order once they have been able to place the chaps now in the assembly points, whether they're absorbed into the army or they go off for further education or technical training, whatever their future is, and some of these weapons can be collected and we have one national army that will go a long way to defusing the situation.

It'll take a bit of time. These things aren't easy. The kind of war we came out of was slow to start. I think it will be slow to wind down. Nevertheless the indications are fair and there's more than a reasonable chance we're going to come out on the credit side.

If we can get through the first year without too many wheels coming off the vehicle then there's every reason that we will succeed.

Are the farmers with you on this?

I think my views are generally speaking shared by the white community as a whole. There are obviously some who have very serious doubts, but I am speaking more for the farmers and I believe the farmers are realistic enough to accept that the government we have is the one that was the choice of the people and is the one they are going to work with. They certainly will make no attempt to buck the government. All that they ask in return is that they be allowed to get on with their affairs.

We've had two very large meetings (up to 800 farmers at one of them) with the Prime Minister. There is a rapport going between the government and the farming community. I just hope that that will strengthen rather than weaken as time goes on. So on balance I remain optimistic.

How do the farmers regard Mr Mugabe?

At first they were surprised because he was a different animal from what they had expected. I think they now have respect for the policies, the attitudes, he has adopted. The first test came in the budget, which was a pleasant surprise. They thought there'd be heavy taxation, restrictions on travel. But it didn't happen. The second surprise was whether people would believe the PM is genuine when he says he wants to build a nation that is free for all races, all creeds, all colours, and everyone can within civilized limits lead their own lives.

Good record

He makes no bones and doesn't apologise for being a socialist but nevertheless says there is room in our society for the free-enterprise system. And the performance, and one can only judge on performance, the track record has been good. So I would say that the farming community, certainly at this moment, have a high regard for the Prime Minister.

How do you feel about your acceptance in the cabinet?

I think I am accepted. I went there with a certain amount of trepidation. I find that the cabinet is very professional. Meetings are run very much on professional lines. The Prime Minister is the chairman very much in command. My views are sought on matters pertaining to agriculture. I can talk on any subject I wish to and I believe I have as fair a hearing as anybody else in the room. Certainly there is and never has been any animosity shown to me because I happen to be white.

Never questioned

My political views have never been questioned by anybody. They've never been sought by anybody. I think I've been accepted for what I was put there for — as somebody to represent the private sector, particularly the white farming sector, to get a balance in cabinet or government decision-making, and I've never felt uncomfortable there.

How do you get on with the Prime Minister?

My first meeting with him was two weeks before the election. He asked me to go and see him. I went along with a lot of apprehension at that stage. He said: "Look, I know nothing about agriculture. I've asked you here to explain it to me." We had a chat of just over an hour and I was surprised how easy it was to talk to someone so receptive. I never saw him again until I was in the cabinet. I had been led to believe that with his ideology he wasn't prepared to listen to a voice from the private sector. But that wasn't quite the case and since then I've found it easier and easier.

He's not a great extrovert, but he's got a very good sense of humour. He has a tremendous capacity for work. I've never known a man to put in as many hours in the day. He never seems to flag or get tired. He has endless patience. He's accessible. I find him so. You only have to ring up and if you sit through the gatekeepers he always seems to find time to see people. He probably is a better listener than a talker. He is a great listener in fact, and one has plenty of opportunity to put one's viewpoint across. He's quite decisive. Having heard you he will then respond in a positive manner.

Two of the things that have struck me in Zimbabwe are the release of black energy and talent, people wanting to get to grips with the problems and the sense that suddenly the country has rejoined the world. Do you have the same feeling?

Yes, very much so. There is an upsurge. I think one can detect it if you take a half-hour stroll through the streets of Salisbury. They're throbbing again. In the commercial world I'm told all sales are at record levels. The country is on the move. Yes, we have rejoined the world community, and particularly the young are beginning to enjoy it. There has been a big return of blacks who have a variety of degrees, training and so on, and they're anxious to get stuck in and do something useful.

I believe the goodwill that has always existed in this country is still very much with us, and there is a feeling the whole thing is moving forward. It is exciting. I agree.

Skyscrapers

I am told that although we haven't had a big revival in building quite a bit of interest is being shown in residential building and even in some of the commercial and industrial sectors. The government is going to put up a big office block and a couple of skyscrapers are going to go up in the middle of Salisbury — scenes we haven't seen for a few years. It gives one the feeling that possibly the darkest hour is over and we're coming into the light again. We might be blinking a little but it's quite pleasant.

You believe Zimbabwe can make quite a contribution in Africa, don't you?

Yes indeed. We had the nine-nation meeting in Lusaka where they started drawing up strategic plans in various fields — transport, communications, health and so on. We in Zimbabwe have been tasked with formulating an agricultural policy which will benefit the region. And I'm delighted because I believe we can be the catalyst for agriculture in this region. We have the historical expertise which has been retained in this country to put this thing together. We have the dedication among our farmers, among our research and extension workers, and I believe our farming record is probably at a higher level than any other country in Africa.

Food imports

Africa generally is running short of food. We have seen fairly substantial food imports going into our neighbouring countries. Now there's no reason why this region should not be self-sufficient in food and no reason why it should not help ease the world food deficit. This is going to get worse. Somebody has to organise the relief, put it all together. I believe Zimbabwe could well be the catalyst.

What sort of thoughts would you have for South Africans who are looking very closely at what is happening in Zimbabwe and trying to relate it to their own situation?

I wouldn't pretend to have a clearer crystal ball or a monopoly of wisdom. I came to the political side very late in this exercise, although I was involved in a lot of the earlier discussions, as you know. I believe the big advantage is being able to converse or hold a dialogue with all and sundry. Once everybody puts their cards on the table it's surprising how easy it is to play. But it's when cards are kept close and information, thoughts, policies, ideologies, are kept hidden that everyone's in a guessing game and you try to out-manoeuvre the other fellow. You're playing a great game of bluff.

To converse

But once you get through the barrier where you don't even have to trust each other, just be able to converse with each other, it's amazing how easily it comes after a while. You don't even have to agree. You can agree to disagree on many fundamental issues. But if you talk to someone, finally his respect for you seems to increase, and yours for him.

So the only thoughts I would have on your question are that I think we're all suspicious of something we don't know. The unknown is always frightening, but if you get to the stage of talking, at least, I believe you're on the right road to beginning to understand, and if you understand perhaps you can start to solve. But talking is the first step to take.

ZINDOGA TO STAND IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 9

[Text]

THE former Minister of Law and Order in the last government and UANC national chairman, Mr Francis Zindoga, is standing for election in the municipal elections in Salisbury.

He has submitted his nomination form as a candidate for Ward 8, which includes Waterfalls, Houghton Park, Lochinvar, Southerton, Malvern, Parktown and Prospect.

By Thursday evening, four days after the lists opened, 10 nomination forms had been received. A city council spokesman said yesterday most nominations were expected towards the deadline, 4 p.m. on Thursday. This will leave three weeks for campaigning before the elections on November 22.

Another candidate who has been put forward in the same ward as Mr Zindoga is Mr John Drake Chambwe, a radio technician with the National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Mr Chambwe of Lochinvar was among the first blacks to stand for municipal elections in Salisbury last year.

The Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, has lodged his nomination for ward 12, comprising Avondale, Alexandra Park and Gun Hill.

Serving councillors, Councillor G. Ismael and Alderman Ronald Cowan, are both standing in Ward 10, which includes Salvadere and Ridgeview.

The only nomination to have been lodged so far for any of the new wards representing the former local government areas is that of Mr Kenneth Mano, who is standing in Ward 19, comprising Hamburuma and Rugara. Mr Mano is a company director.

STANDING

Mrs Elaine Raftopoulos of Arcadia has submitted her nomination form to stand in Ward 7 which includes Branside and Eastlea. She is a branch manager with a Salisbury firm. Standing in the same ward is Alderman Ivor Pitch.

Councillor F. J. Mills has been entered for Ward 9, representing the central business area and the industrial sites, and Councillor Mrs H. L. J. Boaler has been nominated for Ward 11, Mabelreign.

WANKIE POWER PROJECT TENDERS INVITED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

TENDERS for Phase Two of the Wankie thermal power station project will be received early in November and the financial propositions they include may decide the future of the scheme, Mr Douglas Irvine, General

Manager of the Electricity Supply Commission said yesterday.

Phase One, costing \$300 million, is for a station to produce 480 megawatts a year. It should be completed in three to four years.

Phase Two of the project is far bigger both in terms of financial investment required and in the amount of power it could produce, said Mr Irvine. Its initial output would be 800 megawatts with an option of adding capacity for another 400 megawatts.

That would make Wankie capable of meeting Zimbabwe's electricity supply needs of about 1 200 megawatts a year. About a quarter comes from Zambia.

An investment of about \$700 million would be

needed to finance Phase Two.

Mr Irvine said it was hoped the bulk of the finance would come through foreign contractors who would ask their governments to back their investments.

"How the contractor finance works is very complex," said Mr Irvine. "but it is the best form of finance for a project of this magnitude."

"Whether Phase Two goes ahead, and when, depends largely on the financial arrangements put forward in the tenders for the work. These tenders are due in early next month," said Mr Irvine.

Negotiations on other forms of finance for the Wankie project were also continuing, he said.

FIREMEN END STRIKE, MORE STOPPAGES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

STRIKING firemen from three Bulawayo stations are to return to work today as a result of a request by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

The regional industrial relations officer, Mr Peter Cowan, said yesterday the Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr Robert Manyika, and the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, would hold talks with the firemen's workers' committee and himself today.

At Wankie yesterday 280 construction workers employed by Richard Onetale (Africa) Ltd, downed tools.

They were demanding better accommodation after their huts were damaged in a rainstorm at the weekend.

A spokesman for the Industrial Relations De-

partment, which has sent an official to Wankie, said arrangements were being made to rectify the situation as soon as possible.

About 130 workers from the Ascot, Bradfield and Abercorn Street branches of TM supermarkets, Bulawayo, went on strike yesterday. All other departments were working normally.

A TM spokesman said the strikers would not give reasons for staying away from work, but asked that the general manager Mr Martin Cameron, come down from Salisbury to listen to their grievances.

Mr Cameron arrived at about 3 p.m. and went immediately into discussions.

He said after the meeting: "Agreement was reached on all the points they raised. These require action by both sides."

The strikers will be briefed on the outcome of the talks today.

FINANCING FOR NEW AIRPORT SOUGHT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is seeking overseas funds to finance the \$70 million first stage of Salisbury's new international airport.

According to a highly-placed Government source, the funds will finance the initial stage of the airport development on the site of the present Kutaga Tobacco Research Station to the west of the existing airport.

Both Kenya and Malawi received substantial financial assistance from friendly overseas countries to finance their new international airports at Nairobi and Lilongwe.

The \$70 million will cover detailed planning of the new airport to cater for Zimbabwe's international air traffic needs up to the year 2000 and the construction of the new terminal capable of handling 2 000 passengers an hour or an overall capacity of three million a year.

"Initially, the terminal will handle a smaller volume of passengers but it will be designed to expand rapidly to meet the expected increased demand," the source said.

The project will also include new link roads between Queensway and Prince Edward Dam Road which are destined to provide the main access to the city.

"We are aiming for a long term, low interest loan."

"If Kenya and Malawi were able to attract such financial assistance in building their airports, why should Zimbabwe be any different," he said.

He made the distinction that the airport development was part of the Government's normal expansion programme whereas aid for national reconstruction and the resettling of the population was "a separate project".

The new airport has been given a high priority by the Government which recognises the shortcoming of the existing airport complex.

The overall plan includes a second parallel main runway, a large car-park and sophisticated passenger loading facilities giving undercover access to craft.

BLACKS GET TOP PRISON POSTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

TWO blacks have been appointed deputy directors of the Zimbabwe Prison Service and 18 others have been given top posts by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako.

Senator Mubako said yesterday he had taken these "far-reaching measures" because all along the staffing in the service had been divided on racial lines.

"The blacks have been generally at the bottom of the ladder while whites were predominantly at the top," he said. "All senior posts from the director — the highest

position in the service — chief superintendents, superintendents, chief prison officers and the rest have until now been held by whites only.

"Most blacks in the service were wardens and only recently were some admitted as prison officers. No black was at the top despite the fact that some of them have been serving for a long time."

All the 24 appointments, announced yesterday, become effective from Saturday.

The deputy directors are Mr Langton Chigwida and Mr Nicholas T. Mapfumo, both long-serving members of the Prison Service.

Other appointments are: Chief Superintendents — Mr Jeremiah Brada; Mr John V. Clack; Mr Stephen Grey; Mr John Kombo; Mr Innocent M. Mabika; Mr Samuel N. Matabele; Mr Jacobus

A. Steyn; and Mr Brian B. Thom.

Superintendents — Mr Johannes J. Alberts; Mr Stephen Chikarakara; Mr Patrick Chimonyo; Mr Mervin A. R. Dzingwall; Mr Cyril K. Gwasa; Mr Stanley Hondoema; Mr Jonathan S. Msona; Mr Gweve Mudavanhu; Mr William Mutara; Mr Leo C. Mutero; Mr Letwisa Z. Nyama; Mr William H. Raubenheimer; Mr Anthony Rush; and Mr Mfano M. Thadema.

Chief Prison Officers — Principal Prison Officer (PPO) Mr Thomas E. Brexham; PPO Mr George W. Davies; PPO Mr Gert P. Gouws; PPO Mr Francis Jairo; PPO Mr Damasios M. Machinga; PPO Mr Kenani Mupambunga; PPO Mr Ngweni Nkabo; and PPO Mr Andrew Siangala.

Area Chaplains — Mr Francis E. Ribeiro and Mr Edward C. Nyabwa.

The present Director of Prisons, Mr Frank Patch, has said he will retire at the end of January next year.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION FREEDOM--Trade unions yesterday supported a weekend plea by the Patriotic Front leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, that the Government or political parties should not interfere in the trade union movement. The chairman of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Alfred Makwarimba, said his organization would not tolerate any interference by political parties in the trade union movement. "I wish to warn any political party that may want to interfere in our trade unions that this will not be tolerated," he said. He claimed that there were some political parties who sent bogus trade unionists to organize people. Mr Makwarimba said some of such bogus unionists claimed that they were externally based. "If this is so, they had better go where they left their supporters because we don't know them here. Workers whom we are supposed to represent as trade unionists are in Zimbabwe. Mr Makwarimba said political parties should concentrate on organizing their political supporters and leave trade unions alone. He said: "Workers should be free to decide their function regardless of political affiliation." His organization had not experienced any interference by either Government or any of the political parties. He said the ZCTU was in control of unions and there was no question of political parties doing it "on our own behalf." [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2]

RETRAINING FOR POLICE--The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, said yesterday that all members of the police force would undergo a reorientation programme as part of the new social order. In an interview with ZTV, the Deputy Minister said the programme was made necessary by the fact that a large number of policemen in the present force had undergone training, which, because of the war, had accentuated the use of force. He said it was now necessary to retrain these men under peace conditions. The training programme was already in progress, but on a very selective basis, he said. It would not become very intensive. "We have found from experience that most members of our police force have not adjusted to peace conditions, and we will have to work very hard to help them to adjust," he said. "The attitude is displayed by members-in-charge, by those even above that rank. We've seen it in the lower ranks, so every policeman will have to undergo this reorientation course." The Deputy Minister said the course would be part of the conditions of service. Those policemen who could not adjust would have to leave the police force. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 p 2]

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